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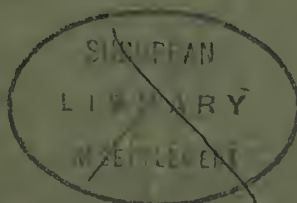
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CLOSETS AND OTHER STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE FARM HOME**

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Oregon State Agricultural College

Plans developed in connection with the Farm Housing Survey  
made in the spring of 1934 by the United States Department  
of Agriculture with funds provided by the  
Civil Works Administration.

November 1934

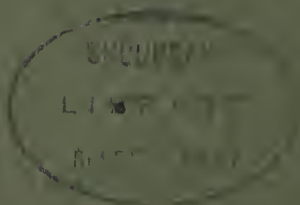


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## CLOSETS AND OTHER STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FARMHOUSE

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## INTRODUCTION

Every housekeeper knows the importance of having a place "to put things." It saves time, which is more important than ever now because there are so many more ways of using time than there used to be. It saves labor, which is particularly important in a household without servants, as most farm households are. And it helps to keep the house in order, which has much to do with the comfort and efficiency of the family.

Lack of closet space, however, and ill-planned closets are among the historic faults in house planning. Perhaps it is because the designer does not appreciate the housekeeping needs. Perhaps the house builder tries, in this way, to keep down costs. As a matter of fact, the total cost of a house and its equipment may be lower if thorough-going consideration is given to storage needs of the family from the outset of the plans. Alterations are expensive. Where built-ins are lacking, it is often necessary to buy pieces of furniture to supply storage space, at greater cost than for built-ins but with no greater capacity. Rooms serving more than one major purpose are often more convenient, and no more expensive, if provided with adjacent storage spaces planned for specific uses, such as sewing in the living room, or using the living room as a bedroom.

THE FOLLOWING PLANS are prepared to aid the designer of small houses in his efforts to make adequate provision for storage space, and to guide the prospective builder in checking proposed house plans. In remodeling houses, the designs will also suggest ways of utilizing existing space more wisely.

The drawings show the purpose, capacity, dimensions, and arrangement of storage spaces in relation to one another. They illustrate efficient storage arrangements; minimum dimensions for closets and cabinets of various types; possibilities for combining storage and activity areas to save space and increase convenience; the use of closets in multi-purpose rooms; the planning of closets and cabinets for purposes for which furniture is ordinarily used, in order to reduce total house space; and the possibility of combining equipment and supplies of various types so as to decrease the number of storage spaces required.

THE INTENDED USES AND CAPACITY of the closets, and their location with reference to the main rooms of the house, were determined by a study of the habits and desires of farm families as well as of the kind and amount of material to be stored and the work to be done. Many of the plans will be helpful in designing any low-cost dwelling house, rural or urban.

THE MINIMUM DIMENSIONS are based on data from 25 representative farm households and on published material.<sup>1/</sup> They follow the principle that the closet should be only large enough for the purpose it is to serve, afford ready access to articles frequently used, and give ample room for movements of persons placing or removing contents and for cleaning.

Considerable variation in shape is feasible in some types of closets because of the nature of the contents. These drawings illustrate the planning of closets of minimum width and of minimum depth, as well as of those which are more nearly square. Some plans also show how to utilize a specific location such as the space above a stairway or under a sloping roof.

THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS of the closets are so planned that it will be easy and inexpensive to alter them to meet individual requirements. Improvements in houses can often be made with little expenditure for materials and during the time of year when work is light on the farm.

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<sup>1/</sup> The recommendations included in the reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, published in 1932, were followed wherever applicable. (See vol. 7, pp. 68-78, Suggested Standards for the Farmhouse; vol. 9, pp. 18-23, Storage Spaces; vol. 9, pp. 201-203, Cabinets and Cleaning Closets; vol. 10, pp. 1-42, Effect of Housing on Family Life; vol. 11, pp. 168-169, Objectives of Housing - Closets.)

## CLOTHES CLOSETS: SLEEPING AND DRESSING ARRANGEMENTS

This series includes closets for the storage of clothing and folding beds with the dressing arrangements connected with them. Plans are shown for bedroom closets, combination clothes closets and dressing rooms, bed closets, coat closets, and closets for the storage of out-of-season garments. There are several drawings of each type, differing in capacity and use, and suitable to various types of house plans. The shape, size, placing of doors, and other points in design are based on an examination of about 100 published farmhouse plans.

### Standards

The size, shape, and arrangement of the closet should be such as to make readily accessible all articles which are in frequent use.

The closet and its fittings should be dimensioned to accommodate the tallest person likely to use it; for efficiency in storage of clothing; and for ease of access. It should be possible to arrange the closet to accommodate persons of varying heights.

The closet should have sufficient natural or artificial light so that its contents may be easily seen. If possible, light from the room should enter the closet when the door is open. A light fixture should be placed within the closet unless the light of the room affords sufficient illumination.

Every closet should be ventilated; if not by a window, then by openings in the door.

Deep corners should be avoided in the shallow (reach-in) type of closet. Sliding doors may be used to save space in the room or to make the contents of the closet more accessible.

To or more narrow doors for a wide closet are more convenient than one wider door.

Doors to walk-in closets should fit tightly at the bottom to keep out dust. The floor of a wardrobe closet should be at least 2 inches above that of the room to prevent lint from collecting.

### Choice and Placing of Fittings

The dimensions of closets shown in the drawings, and their fittings and arrangement, assume that the following practices will be followed in storing garments:

On hangers: All dresses, except those of infants. Skirts. Blouses. Men's dress shirts, if laundered at home. Men's coats and vests. Trousers, on hangers separate from coats and vests. Coats, overcoats, and jackets, except those worn while doing outside work. Rubber coats. All coats stored away or seldom used.

On hooks: Articles which have been worn since being cleaned or laundered, as nightgowns, pajamas, slips, aprons, and overalls. Bath robes. Coats, jackets, and leggings worn by small children at play. Coats, jackets, and jumpers worn while doing outside work.

On shelves: Hats, caps, gloves, mittens.

In drawers, trays, or shelves: Men's work shirts. Dress shirts done at commercial laundry. Sweaters, aprons, slips, underwear, hose, nightwear. Toys and keepsakes of children.

On racks or shelves: Shoes.

On hooks, racks, or in drawer: Ties.

The most economical arrangement for shoes is a cabinet of horizontal shelves, since this may be converted to other purposes, particularly when the closet is rearranged to meet children's needs. Tilted shelves or racks require less floor space than horizontal ones, but lack the advantage of convertibility.

Drawers or trays are more convenient than shelves for the storage of folded clothing. Shelves are given in a number of plans, however, because they are cheaper to build, and because with drawers and trays room must be allowed to pull them out. It is assumed, except in the dressing-closet and wardrobe plans, that only shoes, hats, and reserve clothing in boxes are stored on shelves, and that drawers for folded articles are provided in a dresser or chiffonier nearby. Where drawers are used, a movable cabinet is preferable to a built-in one, except in a space under a sloping roof or stairs. Several small drawers are preferable to fewer and larger ones.

The closet rod should be placed high enough to allow 6 inches below garments hanging from it, and to permit cleaning the floor without disturbing the garments. The rod should not be set higher than this, unless the space underneath can be utilized.

The preferred position for the rod is parallel to the doorway, for convenience in seeing and placing garments.

All garments in frequent use should be readily accessible. To accomplish this, rods of the extension type are suggested where space in the closet does not permit easy withdrawal of a garment. The collapsible type of rod is indicated where it was necessary to place shelves behind the rod. Where only a small number of garments need to be stored on hangers, as in the closet for chore coats, a long hook is used instead of a rod. For seldom-used garments stored in long garment bags, it is well to provide a long high hook.

Hooks are placed as near the door of the closet as possible. They should not be placed back of the rod.

A space-saving method of placing hooks is to arrange them in two rows, placing the upper ones on an extension (as a two-by-four on brackets) which sets them out into the room 4 inches farther than the lower ones.

Hooks should not be placed within 5 inches of the edge of a door.

A hook for garments on hangers should not be put on a door less than 30 inches wide.

To serve the needs of small children, half-grown boys or girls, and adults, it should be possible to adjust the height of hooks, rod, and shelves, or to install special fittings for the child's use.

Hooks for use of small children should not be above eye-level.

With children, the weight and size of a drawer is more of a factor than distance from the floor. A child can use a step, if the drawer is small enough and light enough to be pulled out easily.

# Dimensions

The dimensions and arrangement of the closets illustrated by the drawings permit their use for garments in the number, kind, and styles found in the wardrobes of 1933, with an allowance for possible changes in style of women's garments and possible increase in number of garments.

## Rod

To determine length of rod, for garments on hangers, allow space per garment as follows:

### Men's and boys' clothing:

	Inches
Suits.....	2
Trousers.....	3
Overcoats.....	4
Shirts.....	1-1/2

### Girls' clothing:

	Inches
Wash dress.....	1-1/2
Coat without fur collar.....	2
Coat with fur collar.....	3

### Women's clothing:

	Inches
House and street dresses.....	1-1/2
Skirt.....	2
Jacket.....	3
Evening dress.....	2
Coat without fur collar.....	5
Coat with fur collar.....	6

### Minimum distances from center of rod to wall:

	Inches
For adult use.....	12
For children 6 to 12 years of age.....	10
For children 3 to 5 years of age.....	8

Distance between floor and top of rod or wardrobe hook (assuming use of hanger which places top of garment 4 inches from top of rod):

	Inches
Garments of adults, general use.....	63
Short coats, skirts, shirts.....	45
Evening gowns.....	72
Garments stored in moth-proof bags.....	72
Garments of children 6 to 12 years of age.....	45
Garments of children 3 to 5 years of age.....	30

Distance between top of rod and bottom of shelf above it... 2-1/2 inches

# Hooks

	Inches		Inches
Bedroom closet, hook to hook .....	7	Hook to corner....	3-1/2
Play coats, small children .....	9	" " "	4-1/2
Chore coats, men.....	12	" " "	6
Distance between top of hook and bottom of shelf above it .....			4 inches
Depth of space occupied by garments on hooks.....			4 inches

# Shelves

Article	Width of shelf front to back Inches	Length of space side to side Inches	Vertical height between shelves Inches
For a man:			
Hat.....	14	12	8
Hat box.....	15	13	9
Cap.....	12	11	4
Shoes.....	13	9	7
For a woman:			
Hat.....	12	12	8
Hat box.....	14	14	9
Shoes.....	10	7-1/2	7
For a child:			
Shoes.....	6 - 10	5-1/2 - 7	6

Shoes may be stored on low shelves, or shoe racks. The length of the shelf or rack should be 14 inches, 18 inches, or 21 inches, to allow for 2 or 3 pairs of women's or men's shoes.

# Activity areas

Minimum width of opening of closet .....	24 inches
Minimum free space in closet of walk-in type.....	24 by 24 inches

## BEDROOM CLOSETS

The bedroom closet should provide conveniently arranged space sufficient for the wardrobe of any person likely to occupy the room during the life of the dwelling. In determining the size of the closet, the designer must take into account possible changes in size of wardrobe and allow for the storage of a relatively large number of garments. Studies show that the needs of the average adult farm dweller are met by a closet containing six garment hooks, a rod 24 inches long for hangers, a hat shelf 48 inches long, and space for six pairs of shoes.

Of the various possible shapes, the shallow closet is the most economical of space, and can be conveniently arranged, provided the opening is nearly as long as the closet itself.

A separate closet for each person is desirable. Where the closet must be shared by two persons it is more convenient if fitted with two rods for hangers.

All articles in frequent use should be readily accessible. The time required for removing or replacing a garment should be the minimum, for most farm dwellers dress in a hurry. Furthermore, articles from which a choice is to be made, as dresses, should be so stored that all are visible at a time.

If a closet protects its contents adequately, it will permit each garment to be so placed that it will not be crushed or pulled off the hanger or hook when another article is hastily removed. It is well not to assume, however, that a greater degree of protection will be given than a garment requires. For this reason, the closets in the accompanying drawings are generously supplied with hooks. Busy people prefer to use hooks rather than hangers with many articles of everyday apparel.

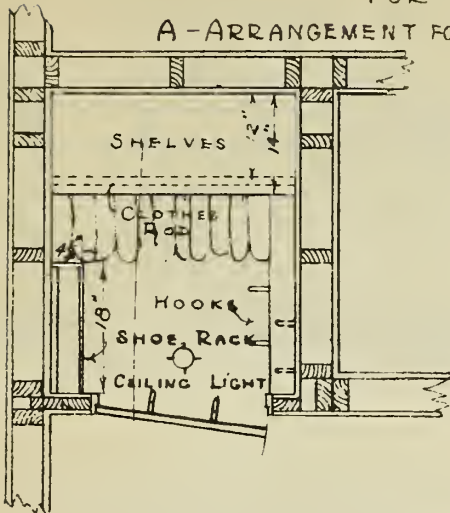
It is also assumed that articles requiring protection from moths will be provided with special coverings or be kept in some place other than the bedroom closet.

Ventilation is best accomplished by placing openings so that garments on hangers will be in a current of air. It is of course desirable to have a window in the closet. Small openings in the outer wall, such as a row of holes in the window sash, are useful. Where two closets have a common wall, ventilation is improved by leaving an opening at the bottom of the partition and by building it only as high as is needed to separate the contents of the closets.

# BEDROOM CLOSET

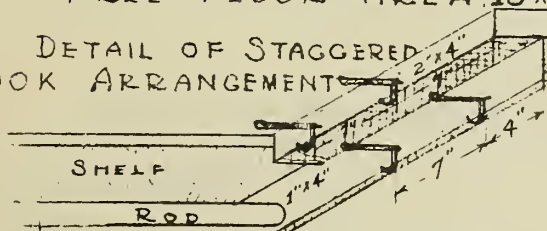
PLAN I  
SINGLE CLOSET, MINIMUM PRACTICABLE WIDTH  
FOR WALK-IN TYPE

A-ARRANGEMENT FOR ADULT USE

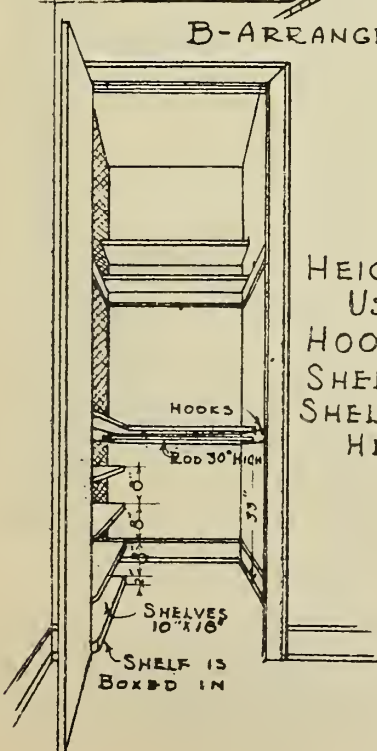


ROD-34" LONG SET 63" FROM FLOOR  
HOOKS - 6  
SHOE RACK  
2 SHELVES 14"x34"  
FREE FLOOR AREA 18"x24"

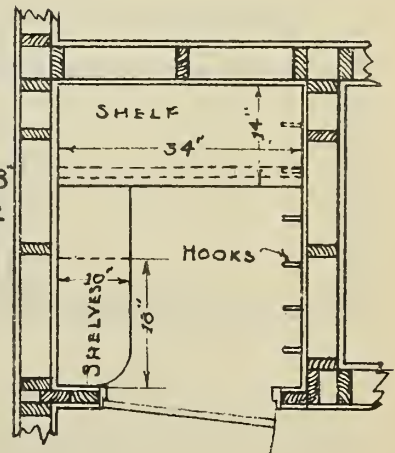
DETAIL OF STAGGERED  
HOOK ARRANGEMENT



B-ARRANGEMENT FOR CHILD  
3-5 YEARS



HEIGHT OF ROD 30"  
USABLE ROD LENGTH 24"  
HOOKS 6 - HEIGHT 30"  
SHELVES AT SIDE 10"x18"  
SHELF ABOVE ROD 10"x28"+14"x28"  
HEIGHT 33" FROM FLOOR

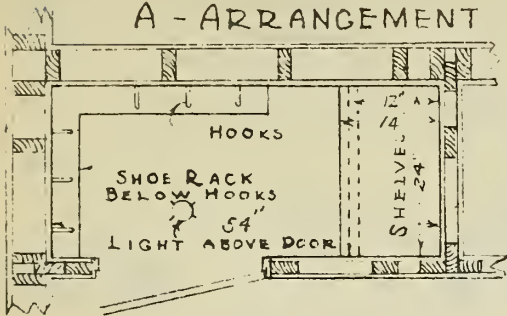




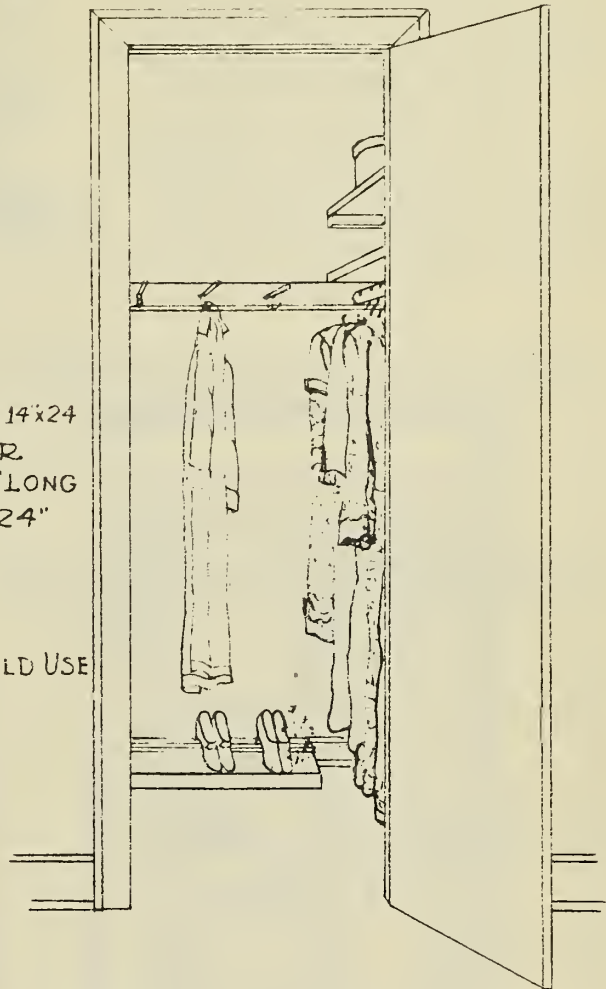
# PLAN II BEDROOM CLOSET SIZE 24'X54'

SHALLOW CLOSET, WALK-IN TYPE. PROVIDES MINIMUM ROD SPACE FOR ONE PERSON. HAS ONLY ONE DOOR. ILLUSTRATIONS SHOW ARRANGEMENT FOR USE OF ADULT AND OF CHILD.

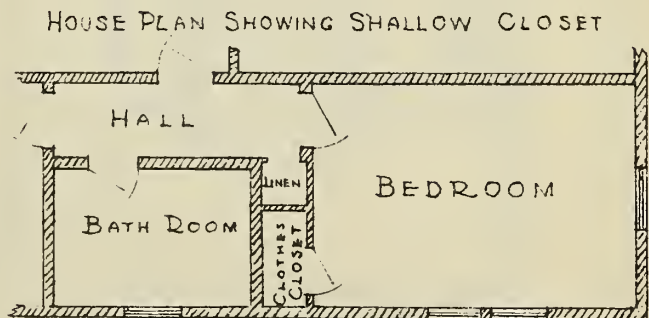
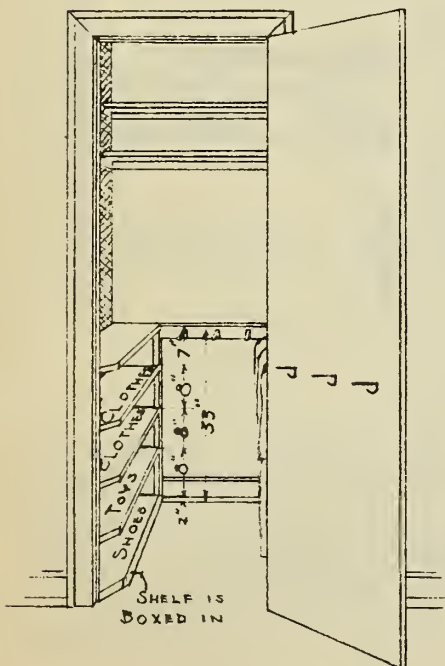
## A - ARRANGEMENT FOR ADULT USE



LENGTH OF ROD 24"  
2 SHELVES ABOVE ROD, EACH 14"X24"  
6 HOOKS, 63" FROM FLOOR  
SHOE RACK UNDER HOOKS, 42" LONG  
FREE FLOOR SPACE 16"X24"



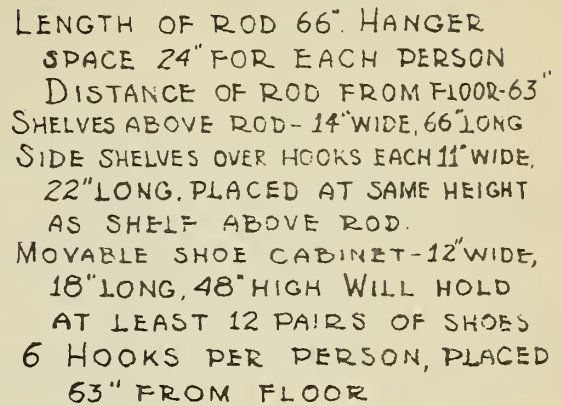
## B - ARRANGEMENT FOR CHILD USE



LENGTH OF ROD 24". DISTANCE FROM FLOOR 30". 6 HOOKS, SET 30" FROM FLOOR. 3 ON DOOR. 4 LOW SHELVES 10"X18". SHELF OVER ROD 14"X24, DISTANCE FROM FLOOR 33". 2 SHELVES 12"X54" AT BACK OF CLOSET. DISTANCES FROM FLOOR 66" AND 76", NOT WITHIN REACH BY CHILD



WALK-IN TYPE, FOR TWO PERSONS; INDIVIDUAL ROD SPACE

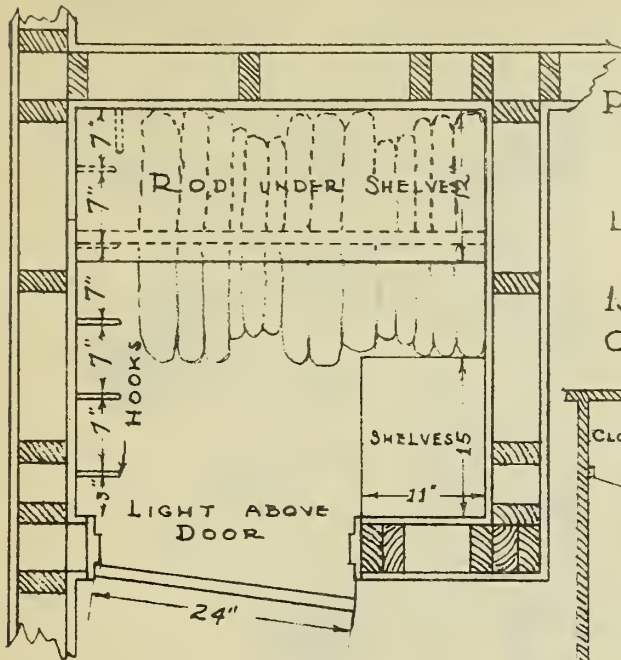


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99	100

SIZE 38" x 38"

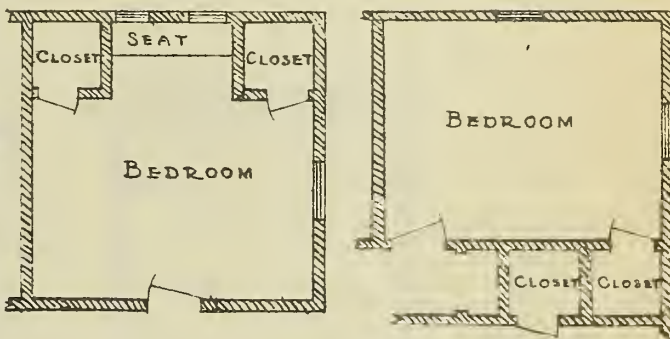
SQUARE CLOSET, WALK-IN TYPE, FOR ONE PERSON,  
MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR CLOSET OF THIS SHAPE.



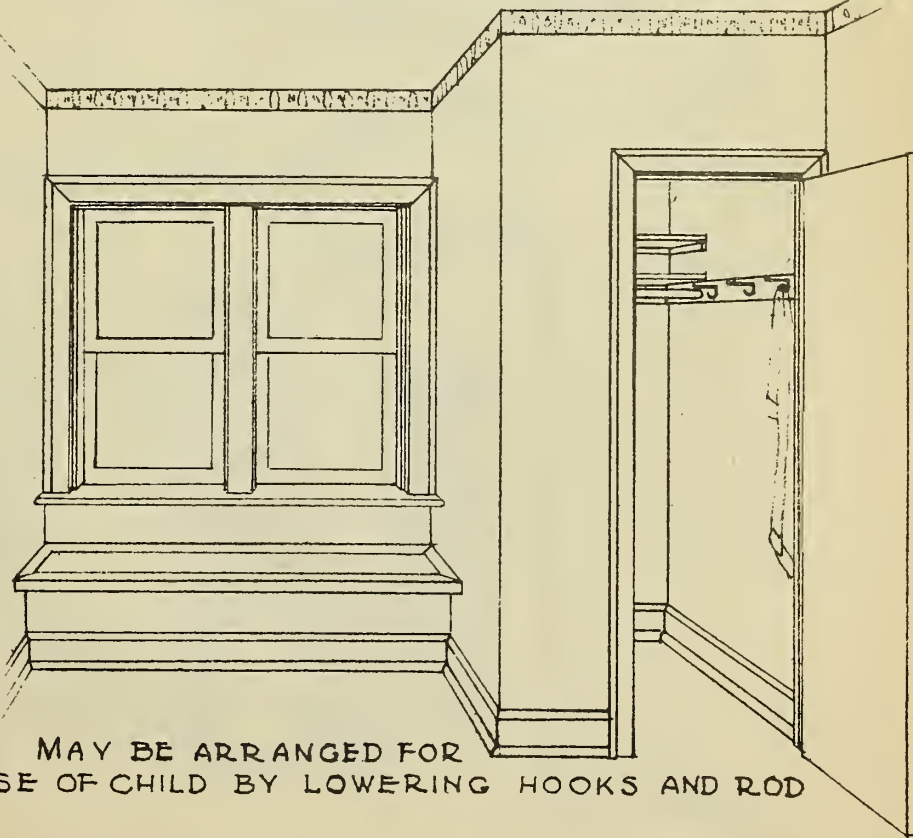
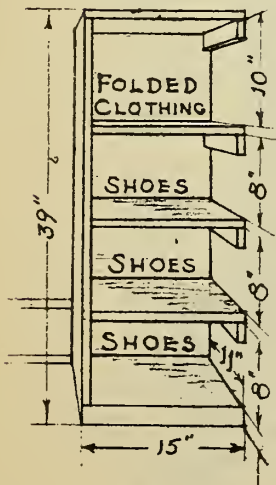
HANGER SPACE 28". ROD  
PLACED 63" FROM FLOOR.

6 HOOKS PLACED 66" FROM FLOOR  
2 SHELVES EACH 14" WIDE, 38"  
ING. OVER ROD.

TIER OF SHELVES 11" WIDE,  
15" LONG, FOR SHOES AND FOLDED  
CLOTHING.



# DETAIL OF TIER OF SHELVES



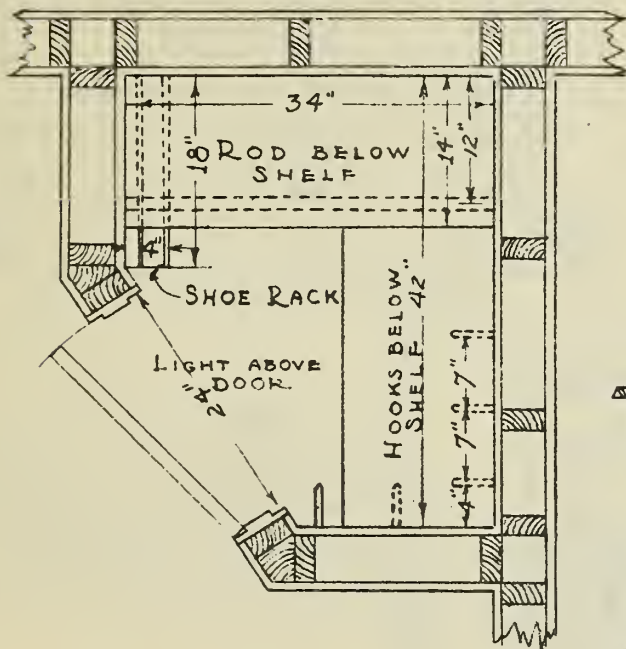
MAY BE ARRANGED FOR  
USE OF CHILD BY LOWERING HOOKS AND ROD



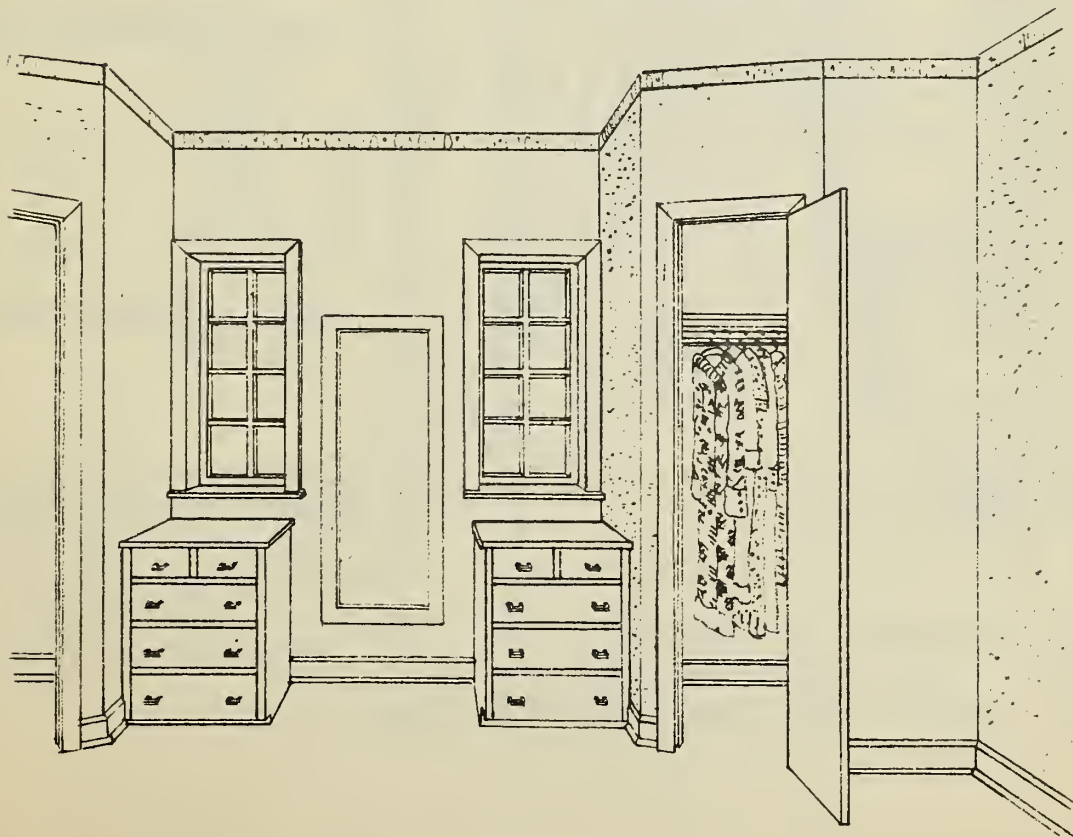
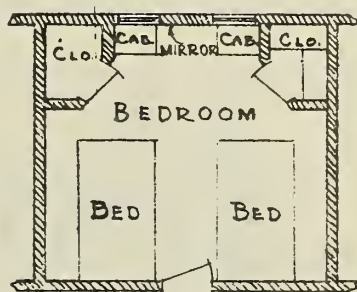
# BEDROOM CLOSET PLAN V

SIZE 34"x42"

HAS DOOR SET DIAGONALLY ACROSS CORNER  
CONVENIENT TYPE FOR UTILIZATION OF CORNERS  
OF ROOMS. STORAGE SPACE FOR CLOTHING OF ONE PERSON.



HANGER SPACE 24"  
3 TIER SHOE RACK  
18" LONG  
FIVE HOOKS  
SHELF 14" WIDE PLACED  
ABOVE ROD AND HOOKS.  
TOTAL LENGTH 62"



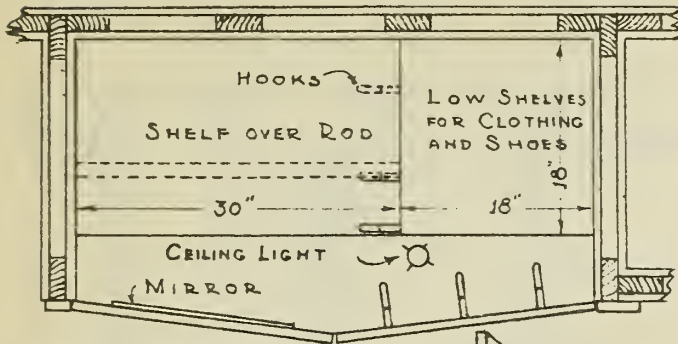


# BEDROOM CLOSET

## PLAN VI

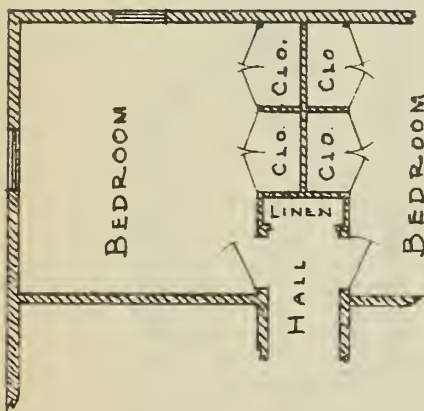
### SIZE 24"x48"

WARDROBE TYPE. FOR ONE PERSON, REPRESENTS MOST ECONOMICAL USE OF SPACE FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.

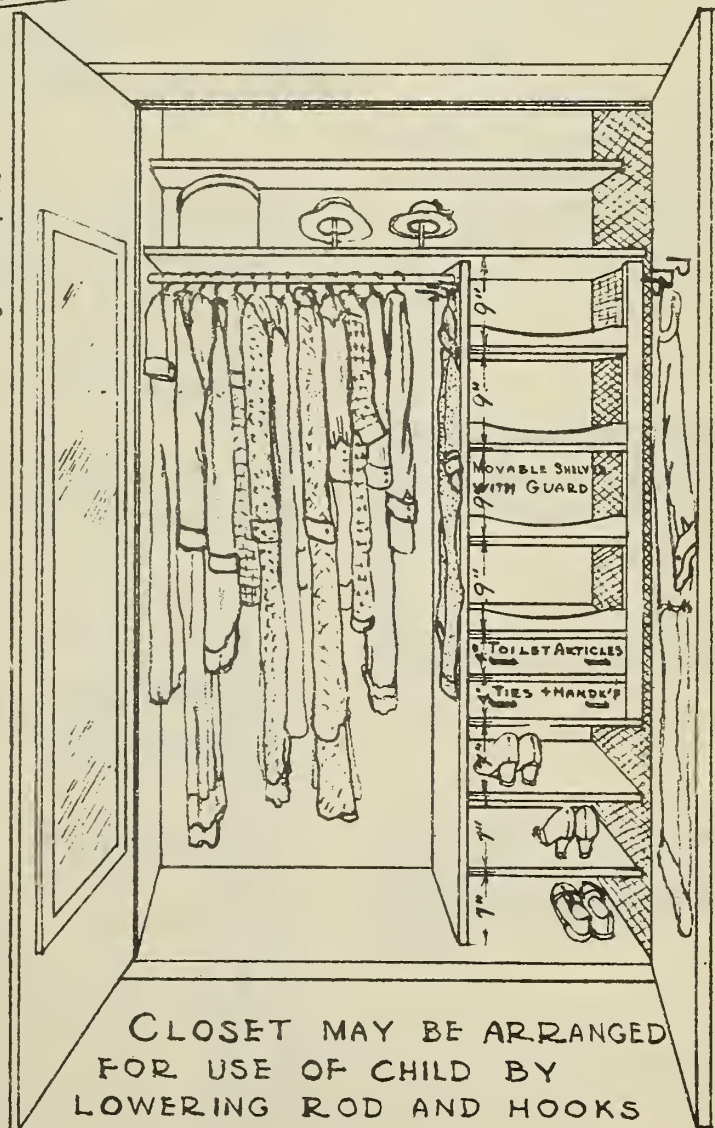


HANGER SPACE 24" LONG  
 ROD 63" FROM FLOOR IF FOR ADULT  
 SHELF ABOVE ROD - 18" WIDE, 48" LONG  
 SET 66" FROM FLOOR  
 BASE OF CLOSET 2" ABOVE FLOOR.  
 TIER OF SHELVES, TRAYS AND  
 DRAWERS 18" WIDE, 18" LONG.  
 6 HOOKS, SET 63" FROM FLOOR  
 IF FOR ADULT

DOOR FOR MIRROR  
 SHOULD BE CHOSEN WITH  
 RESPECT TO ARRANGEMENT  
 OF ROOM AND DIRECTION  
 OF LIGHT FROM WINDOWS



WARDROBES BUILT BACK-TO-BACK BETWEEN BEDROOMS AFFORD MORE STORAGE SPACE THAN TWO CLOSETS OF WALK-IN TYPE OCCUPYING THE SAME AREA.



CLOSET MAY BE ARRANGED  
 FOR USE OF CHILD BY  
 LOWERING ROD AND HOOKS

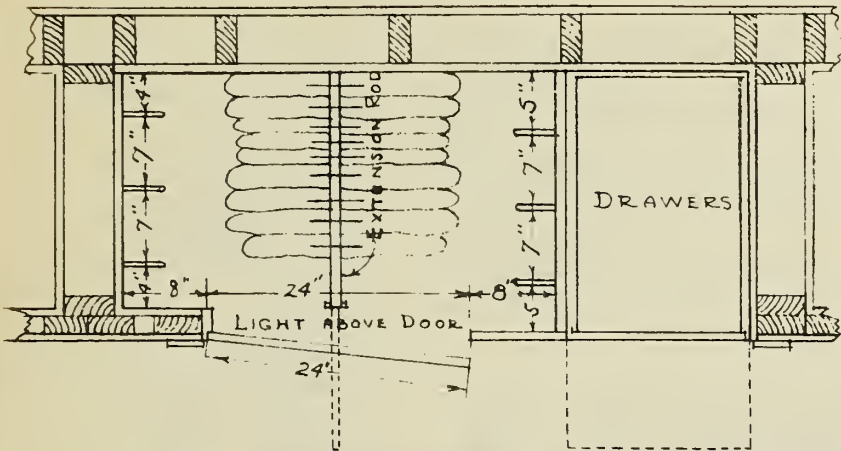


# BEDROOM CLOSET

PLAN VII

SIZE 22'x58"

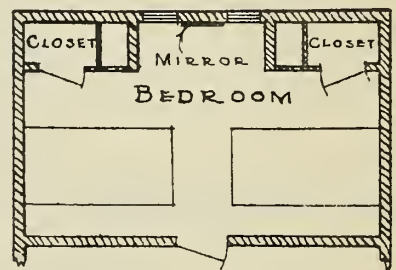
COMBINATION DRESSER AND CLOSET. CLOTHING STORAGE FOR ONE PERSON. SHOWS USE OF EXTENSION ROD.



6 HOOKS  
EXTENSION ROD  
MAY BE 22" LONG  
4 DRAWERS 7"x  
15"x24"

2 DRAWERS 5"x  
15"x24"

2 COMPARTMENTS  
WITH FRONTS HINGED  
AT BOTTOM 11"x18"x24"  
COMPARTMENT  
OVER ROD 58" LONG



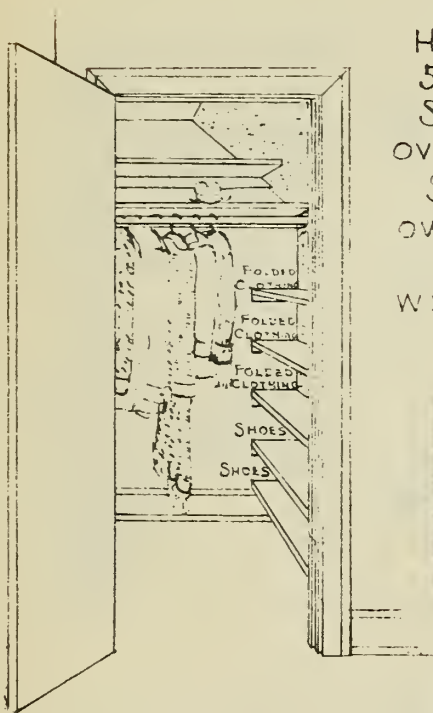
MAY BE ARRANGED  
FOR USE OF CHILD BY  
LOWERING HOOKS AND  
ROD.



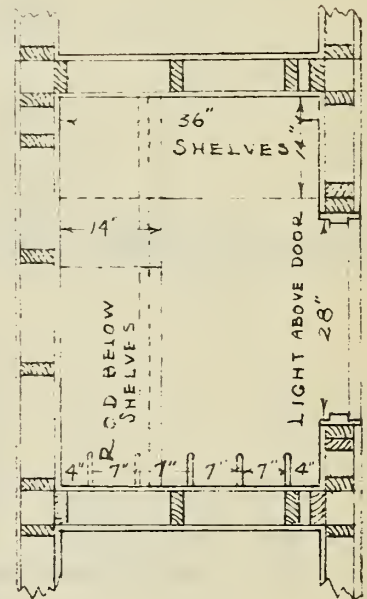
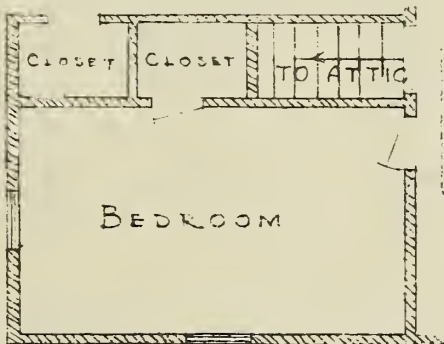
# BEDROOM CLOSET PLAN VII SPACE 36" WIDE

CLOTHING STORAGE FOR ONE PERSON. ILLUSTRATES  
 USE OF SPACE UNDER STAIRS. MAY BE ARRANGED  
 FOR USE OF CHILD BY LOWERING HOOKS AND ROD

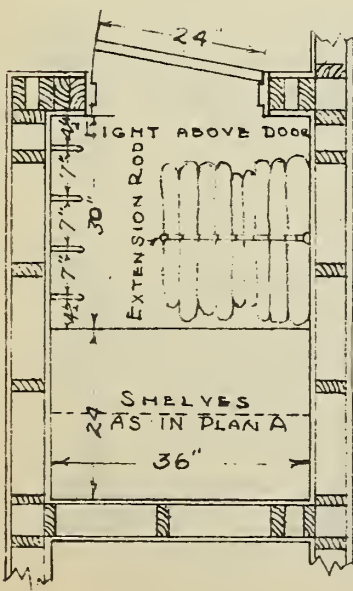
## A. DOOR AT SIDE



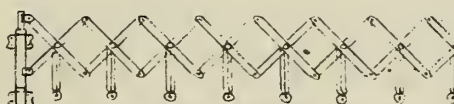
HANGER SPACE 24"  
 5 HOOKS  
 SHELF 14" WIDE 40" LONG  
 OVER ROD,  
 SHELF 14" WIDE 30" LONG  
 OVER ROD  
 5 SHELVES EACH 14"  
 WIDE 36" LONG



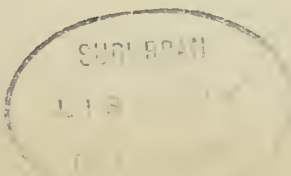
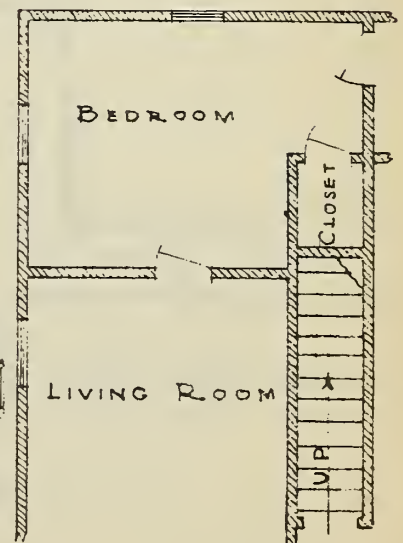
## B. DOOR AT END



SHELVES AT BACK  
 ARE MADE AVAILABLE  
 BY USING AN EXTENSION  
 ROD.



DETAIL OF EXTENSION ROD  
 EXTENDED 36" LONG  
 COMPRESSED 8 1/2" LONG





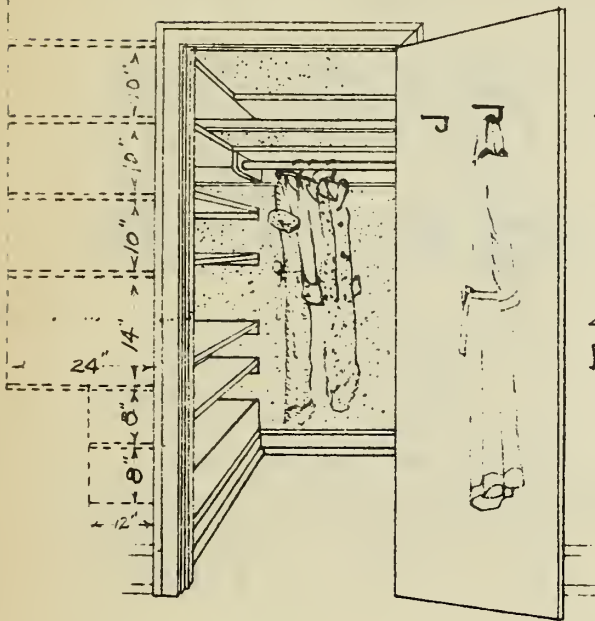
BEDROOM CLOSET

## PLAN IX

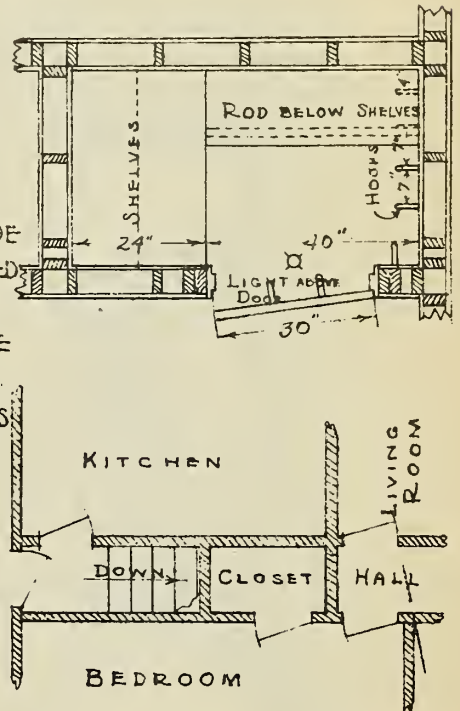
SPACE 36" WIDE

CLOTHING STORAGE FOR ONE PERSON. ILLUSTRATES USE OF SPACE ABOVE STAIR STEPS. MAY BE ARRANGED FOR USE OF CHILD BY LOWERING HOOKS AND ROD.

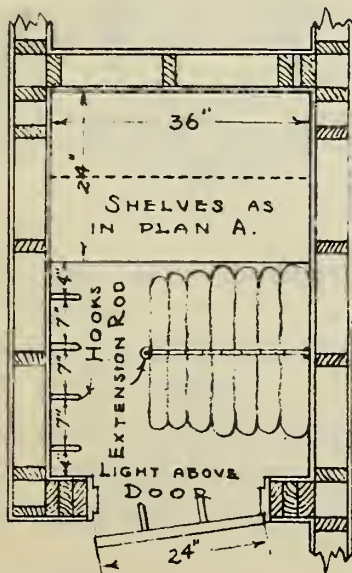
A. DOOR OPEN AT SIDE



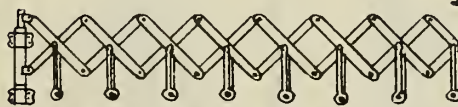
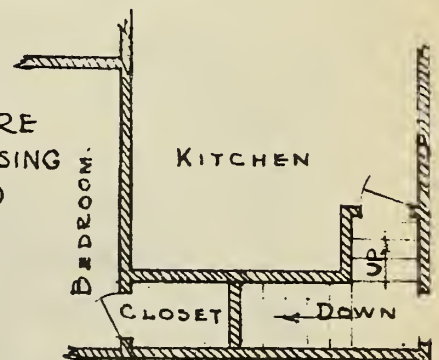
HANGER SPACE 24"  
2 SHOE SHELVES  
12" WIDE, 36" LONG  
5 SHELVES 24" WIDE  
36" LONG, FOR FOLDED  
CLOTHING  
2 SHELVES 14" WIDE  
40" LONG, ABOVE ROD.  
EACH IS CONTINUOUS  
WITH SIDE SHELF  
6 HOOKS



B. DOOR OPEN AT END



SHELVES AT BACK ARE  
MADE AVAILABLE BY USING  
AN EXTENSION ROD



DETAIL OF EXTENSION ROD  
EXTENDED 36" LONG  
COMPRESSED 8½" LONG

PLAN SHOWING  
CLOSET ABOVE STEPS,  
WITH DOOR IN END



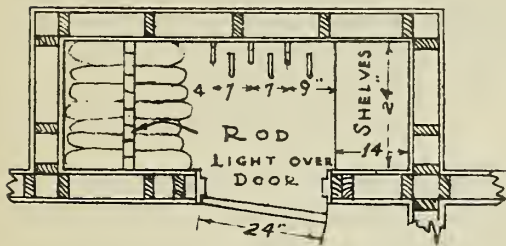
# BEDROOM CLOSET

## PLAN X

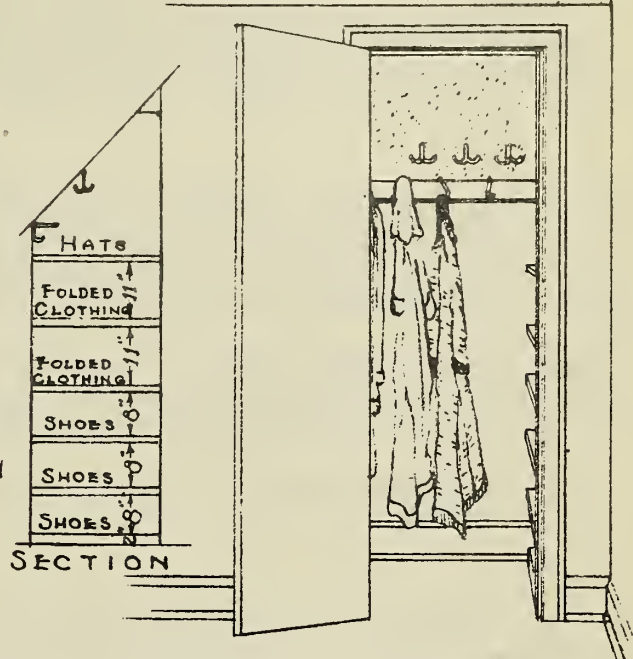
SIZE A-24"x64"  
B-12"x84"+ SPACE FOR CABINET

CLOTHING STORAGE FOR ONE PERSON. ILLUSTRATES USE OF SPACE UNDER SLOPING ROOF. MAY BE ARRANGED FOR USE OF CHILD BY LOWERING HOOKS AND ROD.

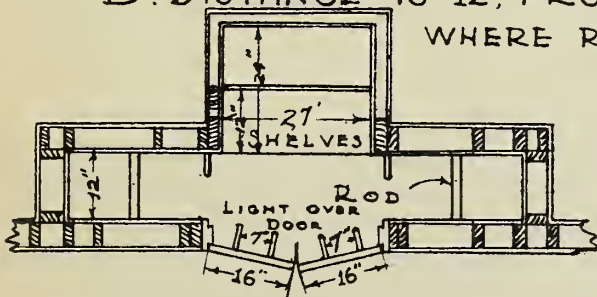
A. DISTANCE IS 24" FROM FRONT OF CLOSET TO POINT WHERE ROOF IS 60" FROM FLOOR.



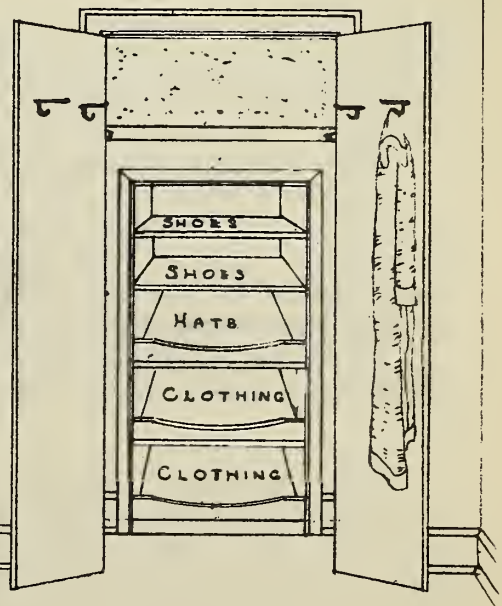
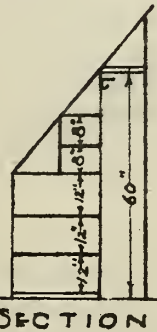
HANGER SPACE 24"  
6 WARDROBE HOOKS, 3  
PLACED IN CEILING  
TIER OF SHELVES 14"x24"  
ONE DOOR, 24" WIDE.  
SWINGING HOOK PLACED HIGH  
ON DOOR, FOR GARMENTS ON  
HANGERS



B. DISTANCE IS 12" FROM FRONT OF CLOSET TO POINT WHERE ROOF IS 60" FROM FLOOR.



2 TWELVE INCH RODS.  
6 HOOKS.  
2 SHELVES 12"x27" SET  
INTO BACK WALL.  
3 TRAYS 24"x27" BELOW  
SHOE SHELVES, FOR HATS  
AND FOLDED CLOTHING





## COMBINATION CLOTHES CLOSETS AND DRESSING ROOMS

In many situations it is preferable to dress in some place other than the sleeping room. For instance, the bedroom may be unheated, or perhaps it does not warm up in the morning in time to be comfortable for dressing. Or the living room may serve as the bedroom. In such cases a convenient arrangement is a combination clothes closet and dressing room, equipped with adequate and well-placed window and electric light, and heat-register, radiator, or portable heater. It should have a draft-tight door if it opens into an unheated room.

The accompanying drawings illustrate combination clothes closets and dressing rooms for the use of one person and for two persons. Each has room for a mirror and a seat, as well as space for clothing and toilet articles. Each contains space sufficient for freedom of movement while dressing.

The dimensions of areas set apart for clothing storage are based on measurements included in the discussion of bedroom closets. The following data were used in determining the dimensions of dressing room for each person:

Space for use of person while dressing - 42 inches diameter.

Fittings of dressing room:

Chair or stool

Shallow drawer conveniently located for toilet articles

Cabinet top for laying out toilet articles - 12 by 12 inches  
minimum

## MIRRORS

In the interest of efficiency and economy, the mirror used in making the toilet should be classed as a built-in feature, and its dimensions and installation governed by use. Chests of drawers purchased without mirrors may be higher and narrower, thus providing more usable space than those equipped with mirrors. The mirror itself is often more useful if placed where nothing need be set in front of it. Also, the distance a mirror is set from the floor needs to be determined carefully, and few people are able or willing to do this. All in all, the house will be more efficiently equipped with mirrors if their size and placing are considered along with rods, shelves, and other fittings of clothes closets and dressing areas. This needs to be done by someone who has in mind the needs of children as well as adults, and who knows how various parts of the house are likely to be used.

In the majority of homes, where everyone dresses hurriedly in the morning, the mirror is most convenient if it is long enough to permit the user to stand. The following is a good general rule to use in placing the bathroom or bedroom mirror. To estimate the maximum distance from the floor, use the eye-level of the average two-year old; and to determine the minimum distance for the top of the mirror from the floor, use the eye-level of a man 6 feet tall.

If all dressing mirrors (as distinguished from those primarily decorative) are purchased independently of pieces of furniture, minimum requirements for equipping the house would seem to be:

1. A mirror in the bathroom, dimensioned so as to accommodate a 6-foot man who is shaving and a small child 34 inches tall washing his face. The minimum dimensions for such a mirror are 46 inches long, 10 inches wide, and set 25 inches from the floor.
2. A mirror in each bedroom, low enough to afford a child of 2 years of age a view of the upper part of his body, and yet high enough to accommodate an adult. The minimum dimensions for a mirror for this situation are 50 inches long, 14 inches wide, and set 21 inches from the floor.

An alternative for the bedroom is a shorter mirror which is easily raised or lowered. The minimum length of a mirror supplying a view of the upper part of the body would be 16 inches.

3. A full-length mirror, located where any member of the family would be free to use it. To accommodate adults, the top of this mirror should not be less than 5 feet 11 inches from the floor. To accommodate young children the bottom should not be more than 14 inches from the floor, making the minimum length 57 inches. Or a mirror 6 inches shorter than this could be used with a platform when needed to accommodate the young child.

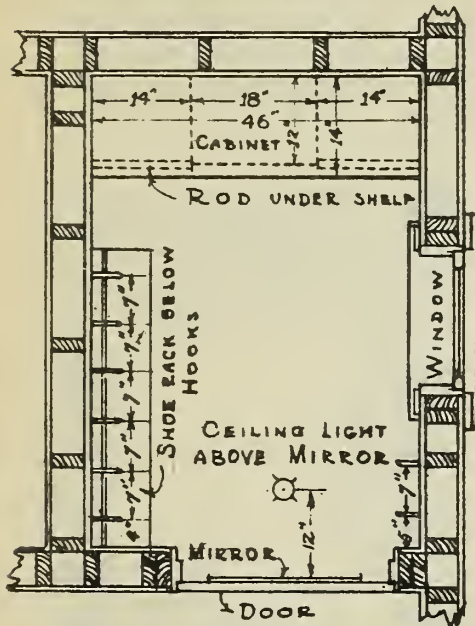
The full-length mirror should be at least 14 inches wide unless used in fitting garments; then 18 inches is desirable. If the house has only one full-length mirror, its use in fitting should be considered in locating it.

Careful attention should be paid to the placing of the mirror with reference to near-by objects. The minimum width of the floor space before the mirror should be 24 inches, while a minimum width of 32 inches should be available at elbow height. A dressing table 18 inches high placed before the full-length mirror may be 15 inches wide without interfering with the vision of an adult. The most convenient arrangement, however, is to leave the space in front of the mirror entirely free of any non-movable obstruction over 8 inches wide.

# COMBINATION CLOTHES CLOSET AND DRESSING ROOM PLAN I

## SIZE 46"X66"

SINGLE CLOSET, FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH SLEEPING PORCH, UNHEATED BEDROOM, OR LIVING ROOM USED AS A BEDROOM  
FREE DRESSING AREA 42"X42"



TWO RODS, EACH 14" LONG, PLACED 63" FROM FLOOR.

TWO SHELVES 14" WIDE 46" LONG PLACED 66" AND 76" FROM THE FLOOR.

TIER OF SHELVES 12" WIDE, 18" LONG, 66" HIGH, SET BETWEEN RODS. FIRST SHELF 24" FROM FLOOR.

DRAWER 4" DEEP SET BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND SHELVES

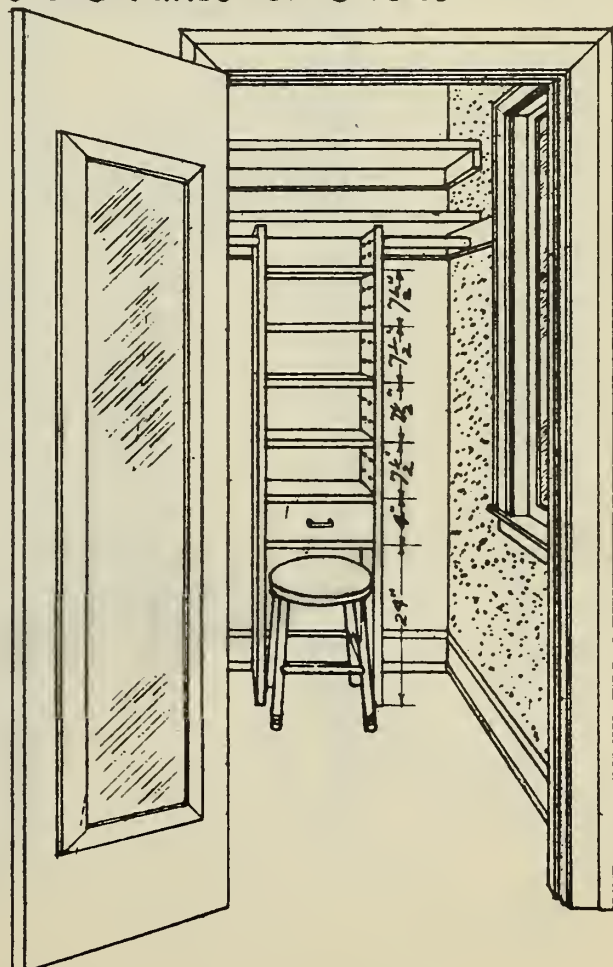
REMAINDER OF SHELVES MOVABLE AND ADJUSTABLE TO VARIOUS HEIGHTS.

SPACE FOR STOOL UNDER LOWEST SHELF REVOLVING TYPE IS CONVENIENT:

8 HOOKS. RACK UNDER HOOKS FOR 8 PAIRS OF SHOES.

MIRROR MAY BE PLACED ON DOOR IF USED IN OUTER ROOM AS WELL AS IN DRESSING ROOM. PREFERABLE LOCATION FROM STANDPOINT OF USE IS IN FRONT OF WINDOW

CLOSET MAY BE ARRANGED FOR USE OF CHILD BY LOWERING ROD AND HOOKS. IF THIS IS DONE, ADDITIONAL SHELVES MAY BE PLACED ABOVE THE RODS, AND IN THE SPACE BELOW THE DRAWER.



THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

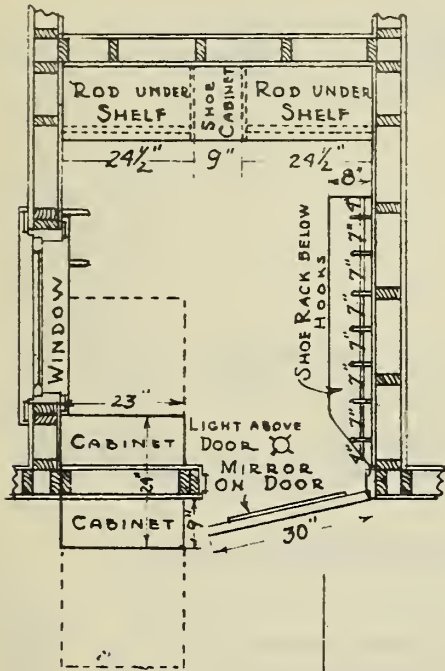
VOL. 100, PART 1, 1970  
CONTENTS  
The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Volume 100, Part 1, 1970, contains a series of papers on the following subjects: The Evolution of Man, The Evolution of Language, The Evolution of Culture, The Evolution of Society, The Evolution of Religion, The Evolution of Art, The Evolution of Music, The Evolution of Dance, The Evolution of Sport, The Evolution of Games, The Evolution of War, The Evolution of Peace, The Evolution of Love, The Evolution of Marriage, The Evolution of Family, The Evolution of Community, The Evolution of Nation, The Evolution of Empire, The Evolution of Civilization, The Evolution of Progress, The Evolution of the Future.

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
VOLUME 100, PART 1, 1970  
CONTENTS  
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# COMBINATION CLOTHES CLOSET AND DRESSING ROOM PLAN II

SIZE 58"x75"

PROVIDES CLOTHING STORAGE FOR TWO PERSONS AND DRESSING SPACE FOR ONE; DRAWERS ARE BUILT INTO WALL BETWEEN CLOSET AND ADJOINING BEDROOM, AND CAN BE PULLED INTO EITHER ROOM; MIRROR MAY BE PLACED ON INSIDE OF DOOR, IN POSITION FOR USE FROM CLOSET SIDE WHEN DOOR IS CLOSED OR FROM BEDROOM SIDE WHEN DOOR IS OPEN



FREE OPEN SPACE FOR ONE PERSON  
TO DRESS 42"x46"

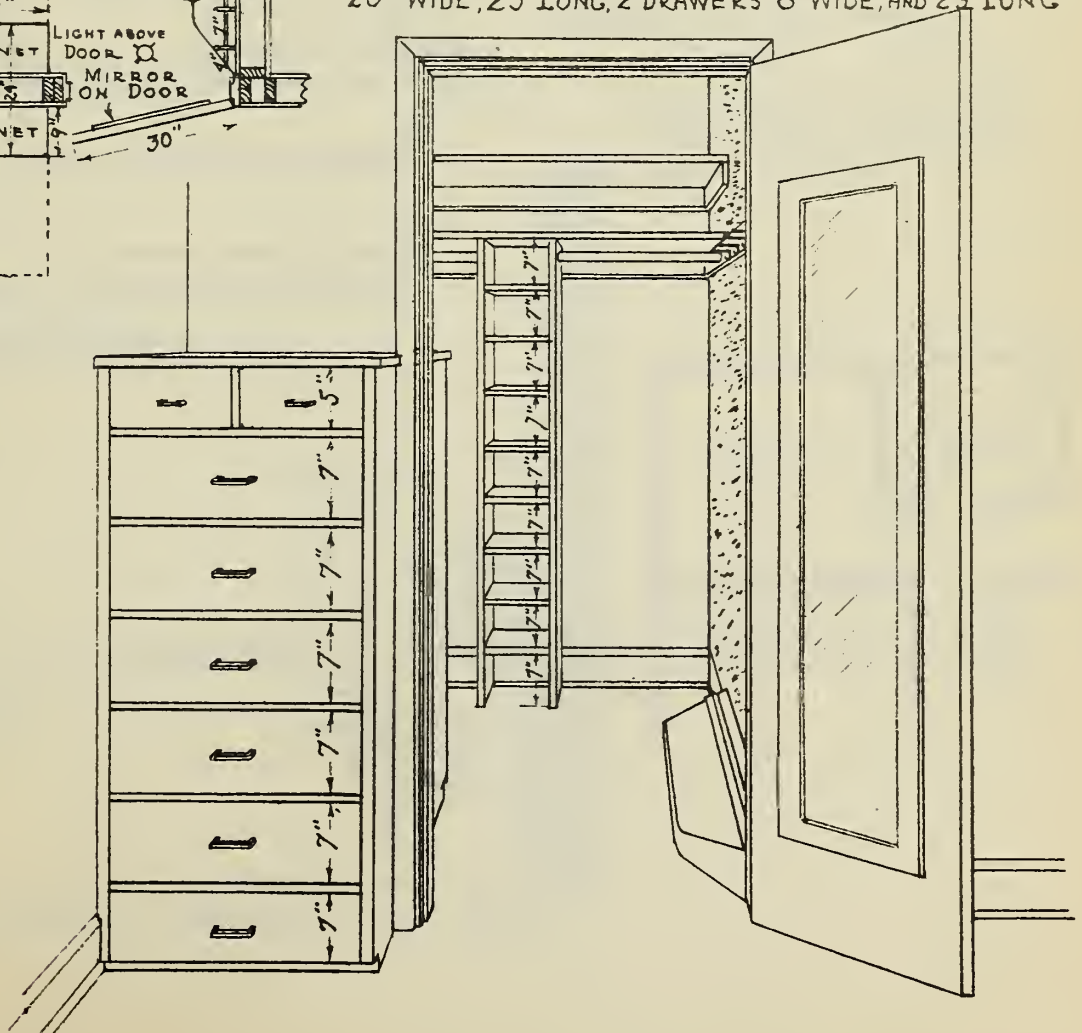
HANGER SPACE 48"

SHOE RACK UNDER HOOKS 51" LONG,  
FOR 5 PAIRS

SHOE CABINET FOR 8" PAIRS OF SHOES  
9 HOOKS. MIRROR ON DOOR

SHELF 14" WIDE, 58" LONG OVER ROD

CABINET BUILT INTO WALL WITH 6 DRAWERS  
20" WIDE, 23" LONG, 2 DRAWERS 8" WIDE, AND 23" LONG



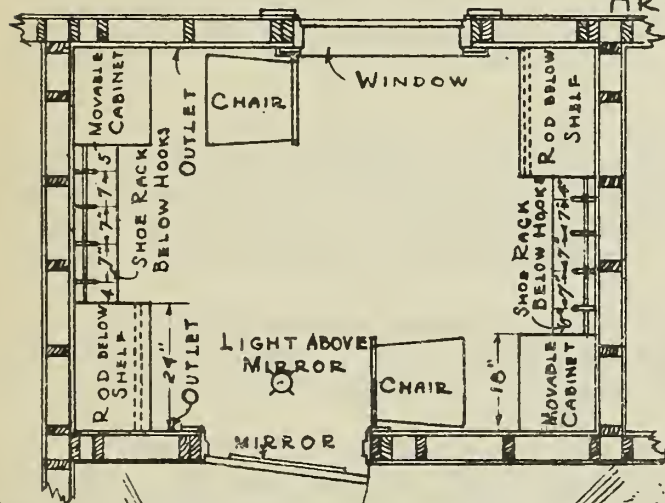


# COMBINATION CLOTHES CLOSET AND DRESSING ROOM PLAN III

SIZE 72"x 96"

FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH SLEEPING PORCH,  
UNHEATED BEDROOM, OR LIVING ROOM USED AS A BEDROOM  
PROVIDES SUFFICIENT SPACE TO PERMIT TWO PERSONS  
TO DRESS AT THE SAME TIME, AND FOR STORAGE OF CLOTHING  
FOR TWO PERSONS

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR EACH PERSON.



FREE AREA FOR DRESSING, 48" IN  
DIAMETER

HANGER SPACE 24"

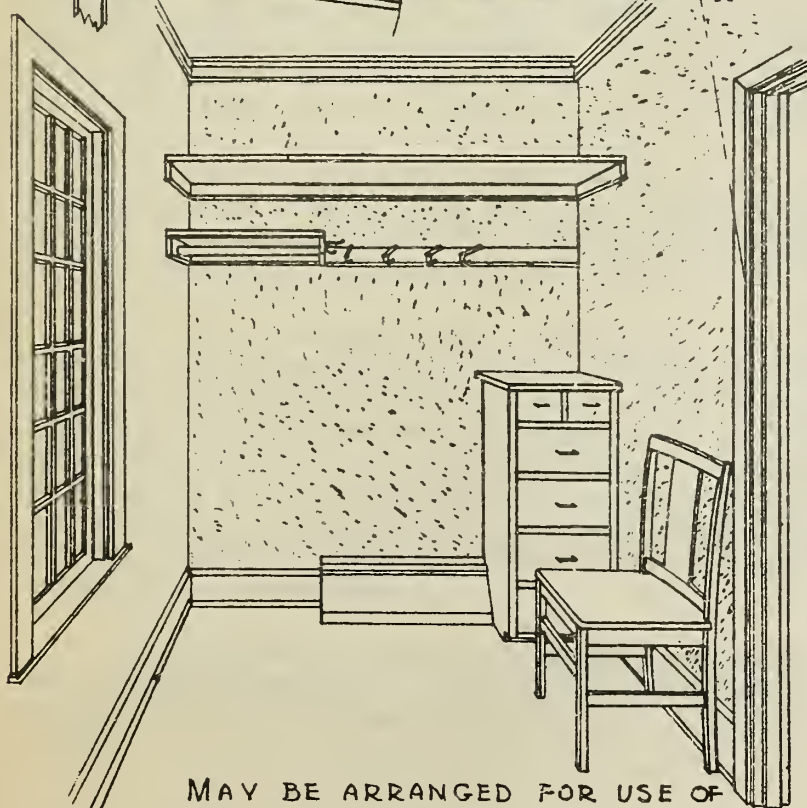
MOVABLE CHEST OF DRAWERS  
14" WIDE, 18" LONG, 30" TO 40" HIGH

5 HOOKS PLACED 63" FROM FLOOR

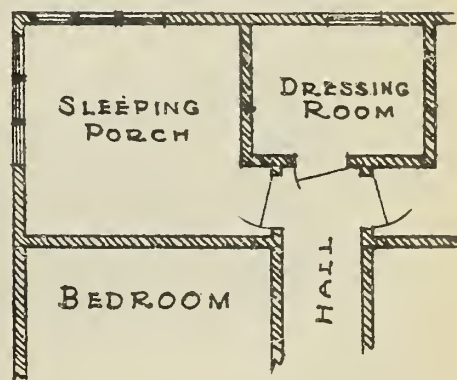
SHOE RACK 30" LONG UNDER  
HOOKS

2 SHELVES 14" WIDE, 24"  
LONG, AND 72" LONG OVER ROD  
CHAIR

MIRROR ON DOOR. MAY  
HAVE SMALL MIRROR  
NEAR CABINET.



MAY BE ARRANGED FOR USE OF  
CHILDREN BY LOWERING HOOKS AND ROD



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and that the system is regularly updated. This will help to prevent errors and ensure that the information is reliable.

The second part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both qualitative and quantitative techniques, as well as the use of statistical software.

## BED CLOSETS

One of the ways of keeping down the size of the house is to plan areas which serve as bedrooms at night but are available for other uses during the day. This may be done by providing a closet for the bed, with or without space for clothing storage and room for dressing. Such a closet may open from the living room, sun parlor, dining room, sewing room, child's play room, study, or living porch. A bed closet built in connection with the sleeping porch serves to keep the bed clothing warm and dry.

For use in this way in the farmhouse the roll-away type of bed is probably the best as there may be periods when the bed can be taken to the storeroom and the closet used for other purposes. Furthermore, the closet for this type of bed may open from a hall, and the bed be pulled to any one of several rooms as desired.

The accompanying drawings show methods of storing a double bed of the roll-away type. Plan I is suitable for a closet opening off a hall, and does not provide space for clothing or for dressing facilities.

Where the bed is intended for use in a particular room, it is more convenient to open the bed closet directly into it. If the bed is to be used chiefly for overnight guests, or if a nearby bedroom provides clothing storage and dressing space, the bed closet need be little larger than is required for the bed. Such a closet is illustrated by Plan II.

Where the roll-away bed is likely to be used continuously for long periods, as in a house with only one or two bedrooms, it is desirable to provide for the convenience of two persons, including space for clothing and for dressing. Closets of this type are shown in Plans III and IV.

A closet opening from a living room should be of such dimensions that it can be used for any one of several purposes, such as storing a bed, sewing equipment and supplies, a child's play things, game boards, and small musical instruments. Space that is large enough for a stored bed, clothing, and dressing facilities, is ample for any other purpose for which a living room closet is useful. In many situations, however, the preferred arrangement is a closet dimensioned primarily as a sewing closet. Plan IV shows how sewing closets of the alcove type can be arranged as bed closets.

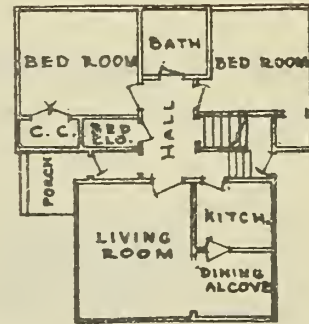
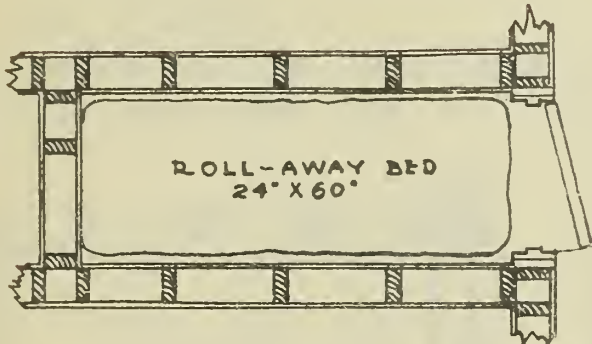
Dimensions for areas for clothing storage and dressing are based on measurements included in the general discussion of closets and dressing rooms. The area allowed for the bed is 2 feet in depth, and 5 feet in width.



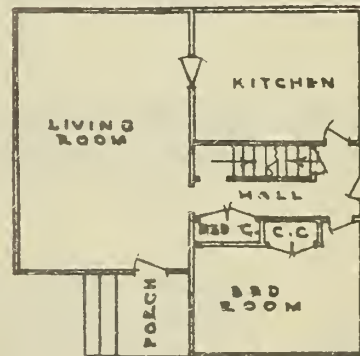
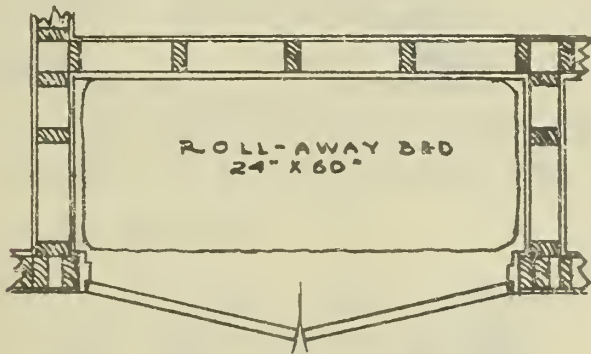
# BED CLOSET PLAN I

MINIMUM-SIZED CLOSET FOR STORAGE OF ROLL-AWAY BED.

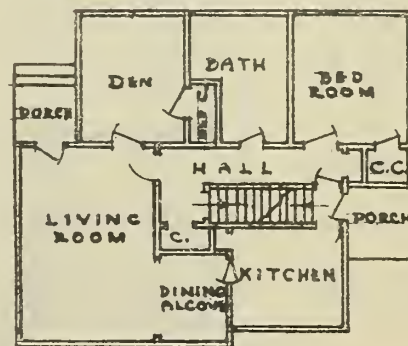
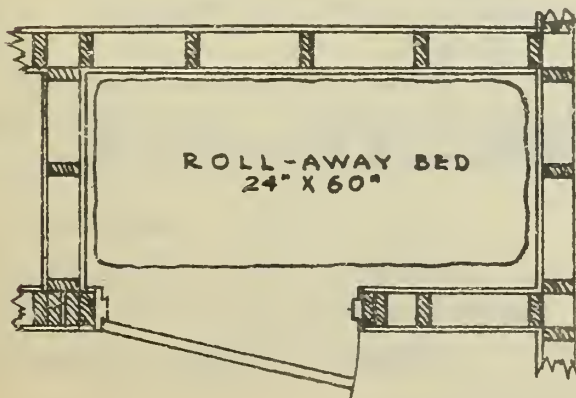
A. SIZE 27"x60". DOOR IN END.

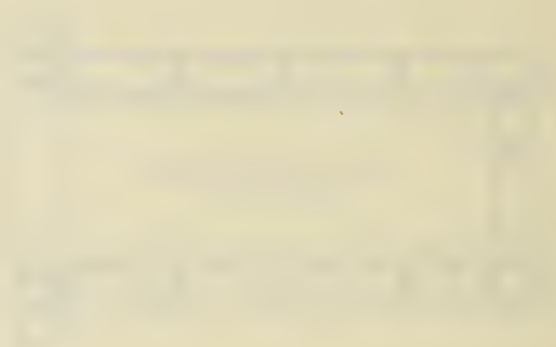


B. SIZE 24"x63". DOUBLE DOORS EACH 30" WIDE



C. SIZE 30"x63". DOOR 36" WIDE IN SIDE



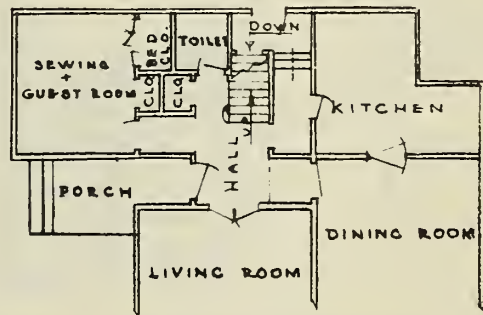
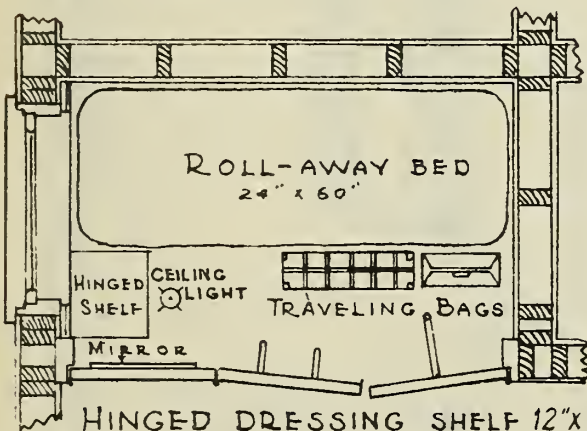


## BED CLOSET PLAN II

PROVIDES FOR STORAGE OF DOUBLE ROLL-AWAY BED  
A SMALL AMOUNT OF SPACE FOR CLOTHING, SPACE FOR  
LAYING OUT TOILET ARTICLES, AND MIRROR.

### A. SIZE 36"X63"

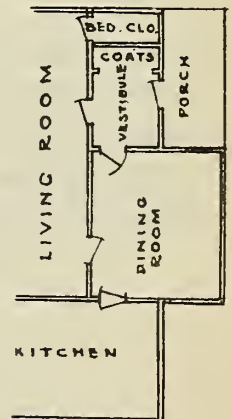
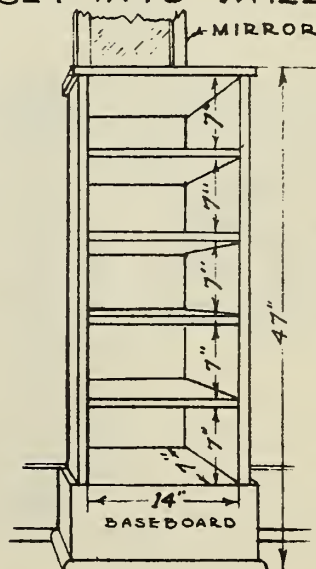
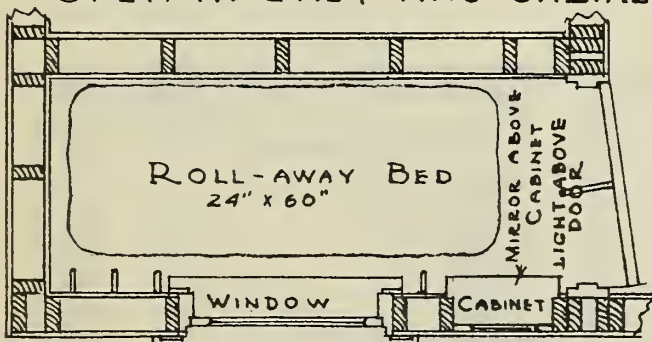
OPENED ON SIDE BY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE DOORS. HAS  
HINGED SHELF FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH TOILET.



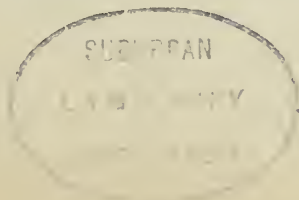
HINGED DRESSING SHELF 12"x12" UNDER WINDOW. MIRROR ON DOOR.  
2 HOOKS ON DOOR. 8" HOOK FOR HANGERS ON DOOR.

### B. SIZE 30"X72"

OPEN AT END. HAS CABINET SET INTO WALL



4 WARDROBE HOOKS  
ONE 8" HOOK FOR HANGERS  
CABINET 7"x14" SHELVES 7" APART  
MIRROR ABOVE CABINET

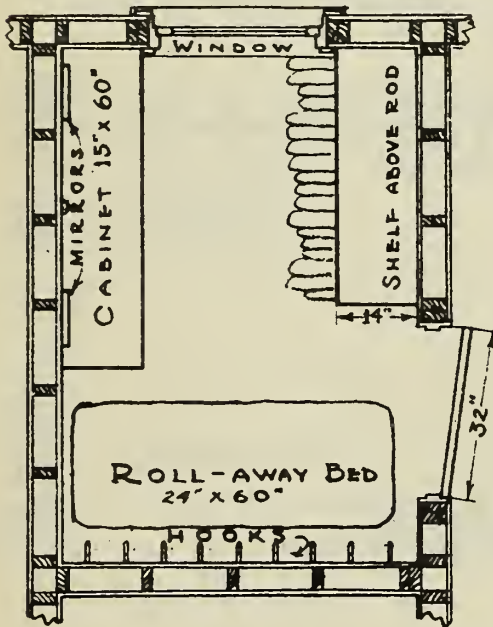




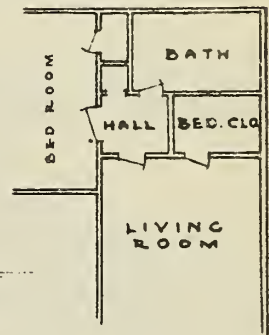
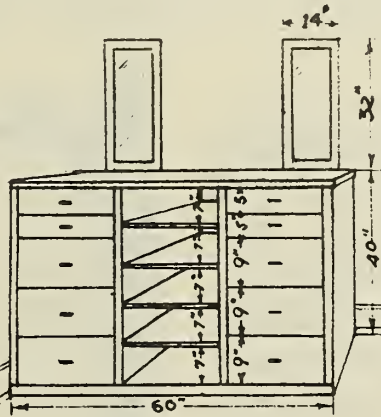
## BED CLOSET PLAN III

PROVIDES FOR STORAGE OF ROLL-AWAY BED, CLOTHING STORAGE SUFFICIENT FOR TWO PERSONS, AND DRESSING SPACE FOR TWO PERSONS WHEN BED IS NOT IN CLOSET. ONE DOOR.

### A. SIZE 66" X 96"

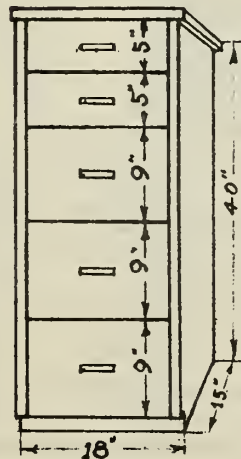
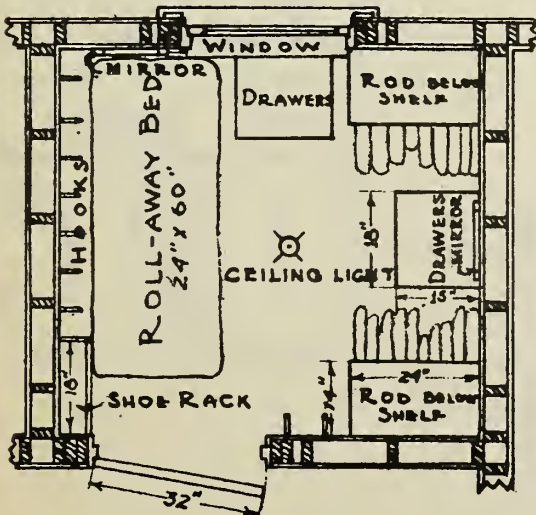


← LIGHT



CABINET 15"X60", CONTAINING TWO SETS OF DRAWERS 19" WIDE WITH SHOE CABINET 18" WIDE BETWEEN THEM. ROD 48" LONG. SHELVES ABOVE. 9 HOOKS.

### B. SIZE 72" X 78"



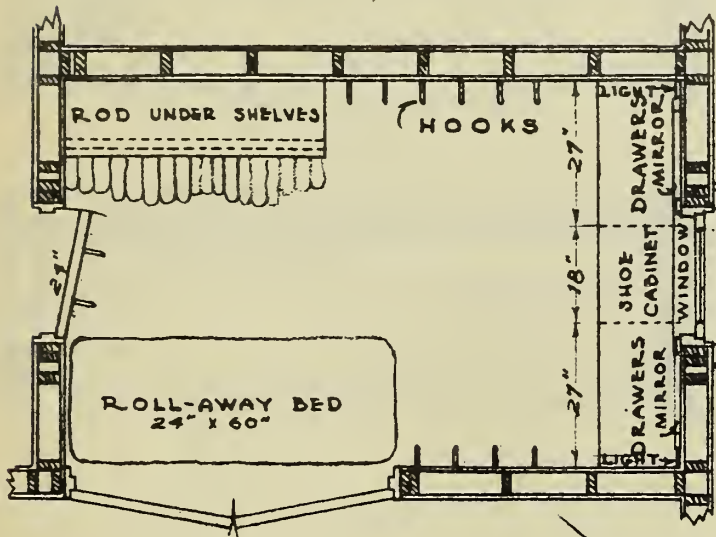
2 SETS OF DRAWERS EACH 15" WIDE, 18" LONG. 2 RODS EACH 24" LONG. SHELF ABOVE ROD. SHOE RACK 18" LONG. 9 HOOKS.



# BED CLOSET PLAN IV

SIZE 72"x108"

PROVIDES FOR STORAGE OF DOUBLE ROLL-AWAY BED, WITH CLOTHING STORAGE AND DRESSING ROOM FOR TWO PERSONS. HAS OPENING INTO HALL AS WELL AS INTO ROOM WHERE BED IS USED. SUITABLE FOR LOCATION WHERE BED IS USED ON SLEEPING PORCH.

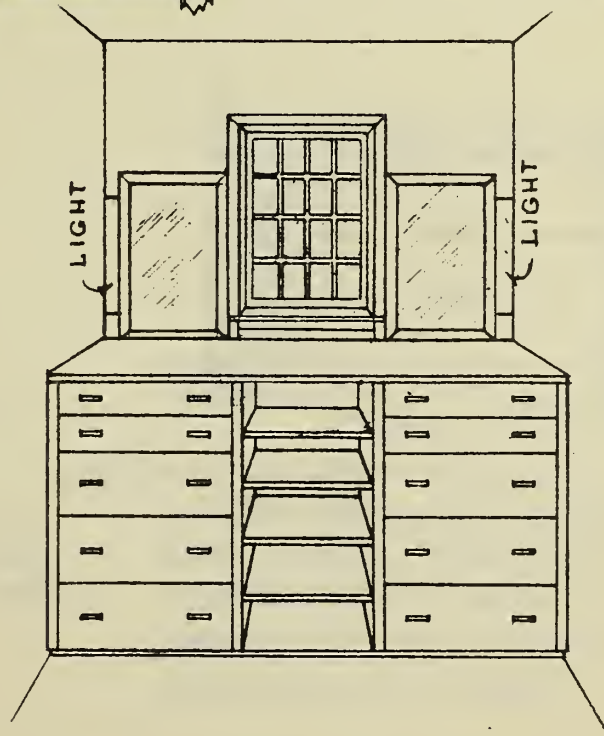
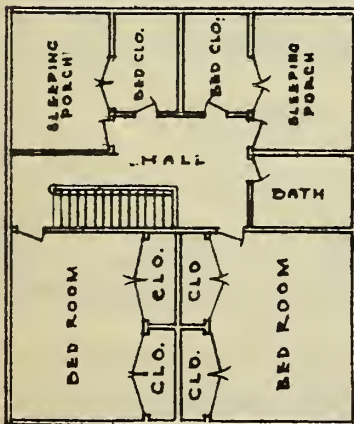


ROD 48" LONG. SET 63" FROM FLOOR. SHELVES ABOVE ROD.

12 HOOKS.

CABINET 15" WIDE, 72" LONG, 40" HIGH, CONSISTING OF 2 SETS OF DRAWERS, EACH 27" LONG, WITH SHOE SHELVES BETWEEN THEM.

MIRROR ABOVE EACH SET OF DRAWERS

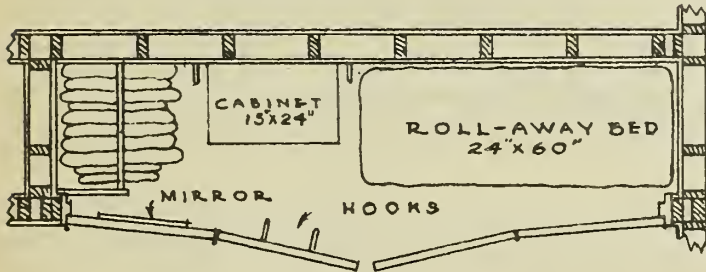




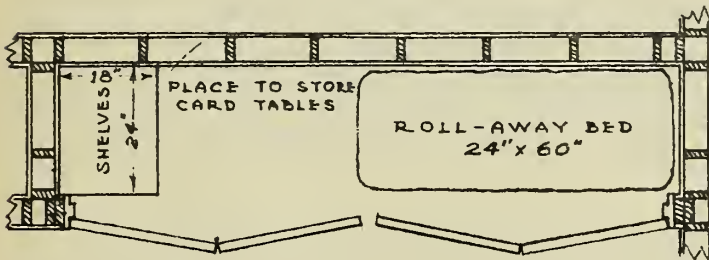
# BED CLOSET PLAN V

ILLUSTRATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR USE AS BED CLOSETS,  
OF AREAS DIMENSIONED ALSO FOR USE AS SEWING CLOSETS.  
(SEE SEWING CLOSET PLANS VI AND VIII) OPENING EXTENDS  
ACROSS ENTIRE FRONT.

## A. SIZE 24"X116"

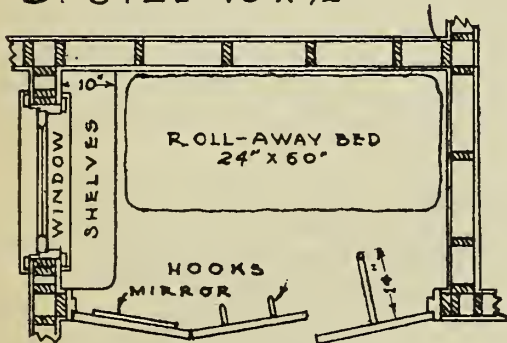


- (1) EXCESS ROOM (NOT  
NEEDED FOR BED) USED FOR:  
ROD 24" LONG  
CABINET, 15"X24", OF SHELVES.  
TRAYS OR DRAWERS.  
4 HOOKS.  
MIRROR ON DOOR.

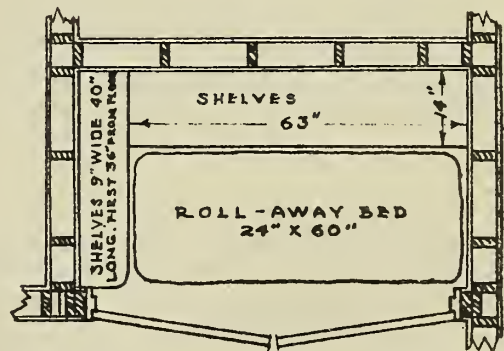


- (2) EXCESS ROOM USED FOR:  
CHILD'S PLAYTHINGS,  
GAMES AND GAME BOARDS,  
ETC. SHELVES ACCESSIBLE  
WHEN BED IS IN PLACE

## B. SIZE 40"X72"



- (1) EXCESS ROOM USED FOR:  
ROD 14" LONG ON ONE DOOR  
3 SHELVES 10" WIDE, 40" LONG, 10" APART  
LOWEST SHELF 15" FROM FLOOR  
WINDOW OVER SHELVES  
MIRROR ON DOOR  
2 HOOKS ON DOOR



- (2) EXCESS ROOM USED FOR:  
CHILD'S PLAYTHINGS, GAMES AND  
GAME BOARDS, MAGAZINE FILES,  
KEEPSAKES, ETC. MOST OF THE  
SHELVING IS NOT ACCESSIBLE  
WHEN BED IS IN PLACE.



## COAT CLOSETS

The term "coat closet" as used here applies to any space planned mainly for the storage of outer wraps, including overcoats, headgear, men's coats and vests, overshoes, and heavy boots and shoes. It is common practice among farm families to keep all outer wraps, except those of infants in central closets conveniently located with reference to entrances. At least two places for outer wraps are desirable, one for wraps worn to school, to town, or to the neighbors', and the other for chore clothes, which are apt to be dirty and smelly. Many families prefer a third closet, where "good" coats and hats are kept. And those who entertain a great deal may want a closet or alcove mainly for guest wraps, particularly if there is no guest room or if bedrooms are not heated.

Many farm homemakers like the idea of a generously proportioned, centrally located coat closet, where one may put the finishing touches to one's toilet. This is particularly good in two-story houses that do not have central heat. Such a closet may be used for storing outer clothing worn to school, to church, or to town, such as coats and vests, overcoats, hats, scarfs, and gloves, and may include a mirror and places for ties and handkerchiefs. This closet should be large enough for one person to use with the door closed and should have a window. Such a room is pictured in Coat Closet Plan III.

In planning the location of a closet, convenience to the user is of first importance. Chore clothes should be near the entrance used when coming in from the barn or fields, and convenient to the men's washroom or bathroom. Similarly, the wraps of children should be located with reference to the entrance most used by them, and those of guests likewise. Unless the closet is the walk-in type, it should be so placed that a person standing before it will not interfere with other persons. For example, a shallow closet should not be located behind a door if avoidable. In planning the location of the closet for guests wraps, remember that guests for a party ordinarily arrive and leave within a short period of time, and that considerable space about the entrance is necessary to prevent confusion.

The fittings and arrangements of the closet where everyday wraps are kept should make it easy to place or remove any garment and to clean the floor. For "good" coats and hats and for those seldom used, the protection of the garments takes precedence over convenience. In the accompanying plans hooks are suggested for chore clothes and children's play clothes, while hanger space is arranged for rubber coats, hunting coats, fur coats, and "good" coats. A shelf is convenient for caps and mittens, and a rack or ventilated chest made of slats, for boots and heavy shoes. A seat or chair should be provided for use in removing overshoes and putting on house shoes. Fittings should be adjustable and readily removable so that the closet may be rearranged to suit the needs of adults, half-grown boys or girls, or young children.

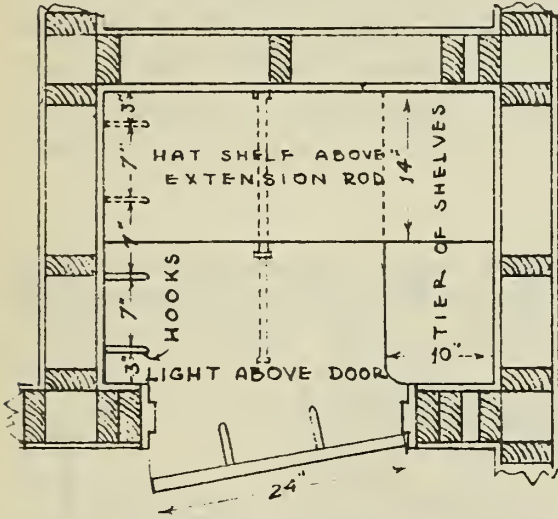
Ventilation is important in the storage of everyday wraps and chore clothes. The closet should not be equipped with doors unless it is located in a place where concealment of contents is desirable; in that case a grill door is preferable to a solid one. Wraps worn in cold or rainy weather should be kept in a warm place.



COAT CLOSET  
PLAN I

FOR FREQUENTLY WORN OUTER CLOTHING OTHER THAN CHORE CLOTHES. STORAGE ROOM ONLY.

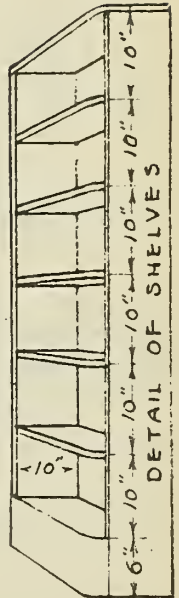
A. SIZE 27"x36"



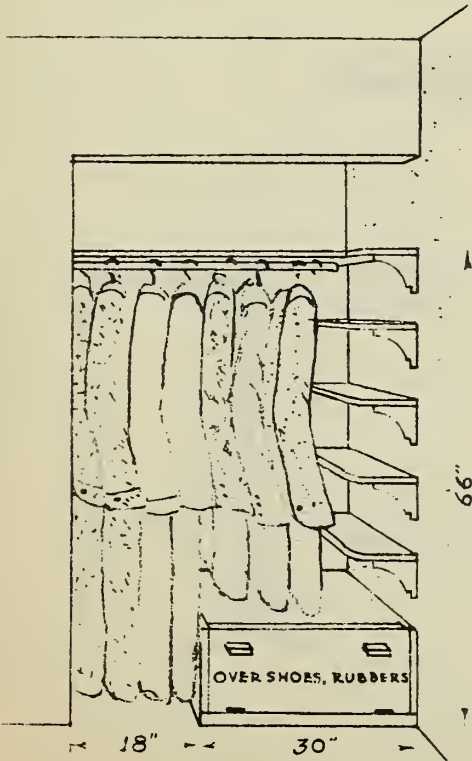
EXTENSION ROD.  
HAT SHELF ABOVE ROD,  
14" WIDE.

4 HOOKS PLACED 45"  
FROM FLOOR, FOR  
CHILDREN'S WRAPS AND  
UMBRELLAS.

TIER OF SHELVES 10"x27"  
UPPER ONES FOR HATS,  
CAPS, GLOVES, PURSES,  
AND SCHOOL BOOKS.  
LOWER SHELVES FOR  
RUBBERS.

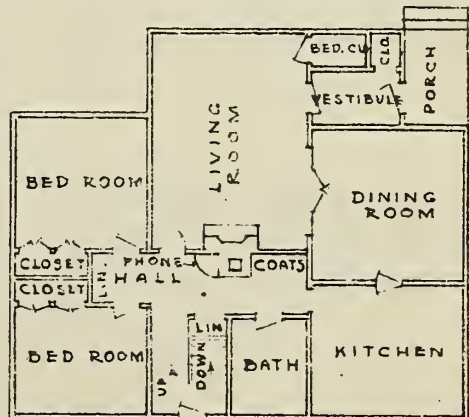


B. SIZE 24"x48". SUITABLE FOR LOCATION WHERE DOORS ARE NOT NECESSARY.



HANGER SPACE 39". SHELF ABOVE ROD  
14" WIDE. COMPARTMENT 12"x24"x30"  
FOR OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS. TOP  
MAY BE USED AS SEAT.

TIER OF SHELVES 9" WIDE, 24" LONG,  
SPACED 10" APART, FOR GLOVES,  
CAPS, PURSES AND SCHOOL BOOKS.



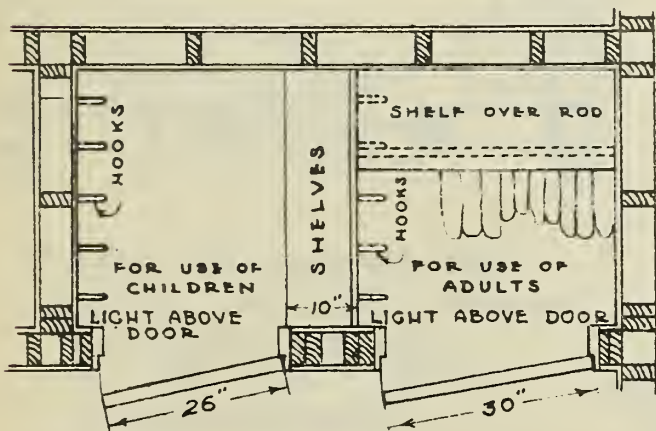


# COAT CLOSET

## PLAN II

SIZE 36"X75"

FOR FREQUENTLY WORN OUTER CLOTHING OTHER THAN CHORE CLOTHES. STORAGE ROOM ONLY. SHOWS USE OF SPACE UNDER STAIRS. SPACE DIVIDED BY A TIER OF SHELVES INTO TWO SECTIONS, ONE FOR THE USE OF ADULTS, THE OTHER FOR CHILDREN'S USE. EACH SECTION HAS ITS OWN DOOR. SHELVES FORMING PARTITION BETWEEN SECTIONS MAY EASILY BE REMOVED WHEN DESIRED.



### FITTINGS - ADULT'S SECTION

ROD PLACED 63" FROM FLOOR  
HANGER SPACE 24"

7 HOOKS PLACED 51" FROM FLOOR.

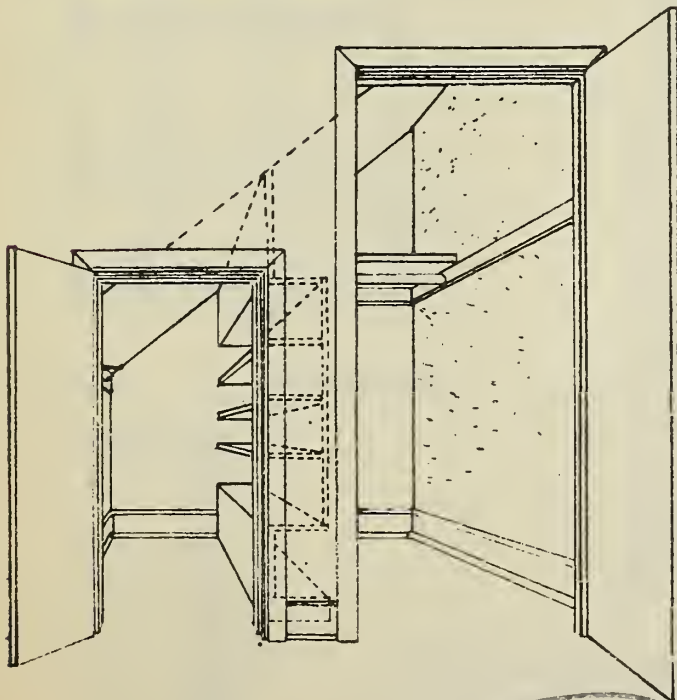
SHELF OVER ROD 14" WIDE, 36" LONG

SHELVES AT SIDE 10" WIDE, 36" LONG. UPPER SHELF FOR CAPS, PURSES, ETC. PLACED 54" FROM FLOOR. LOWER SHELF FOR OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS. PLACED 3" FROM FLOOR.

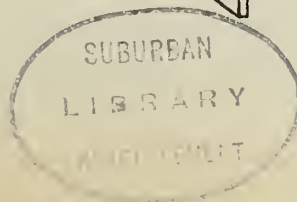
### FITTINGS - CHILDREN'S SECTION

5 HOOKS PLACED 45" FROM FLOOR.

4" SHELVES, 10" WIDE, 36" LONG, FOR CAPS, MITTENS, SCHOOL BOOKS, RUBBERS, ETC.



LOWEST SIDE OF CLOSET WILL BE ABOUT 45" HIGH, IF STAIRS HAVE 37° SLOPE.



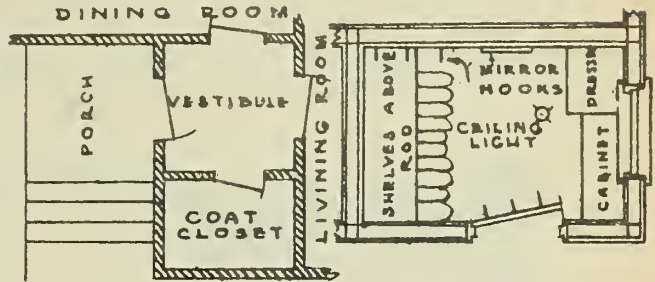
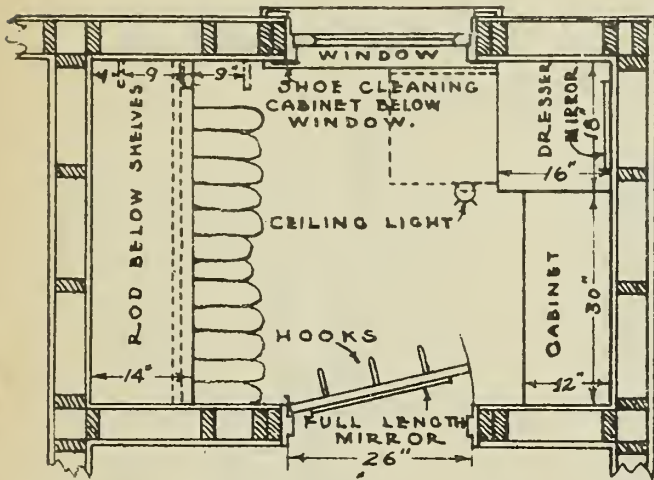


# COAT CLOSET

## PLAN III

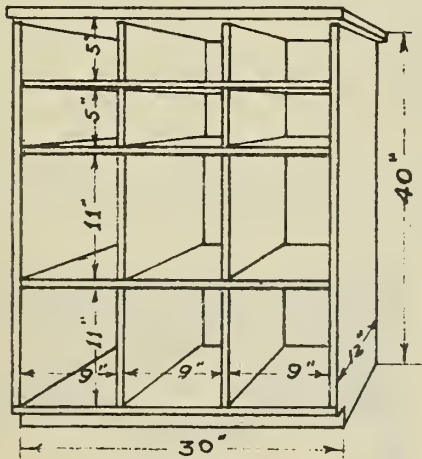
SIZE 42"x72"

FOR WRAPS, OTHER THAN CHORE CLOTHES. WALK-IN TYPE. ARRANGED FOR USE OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

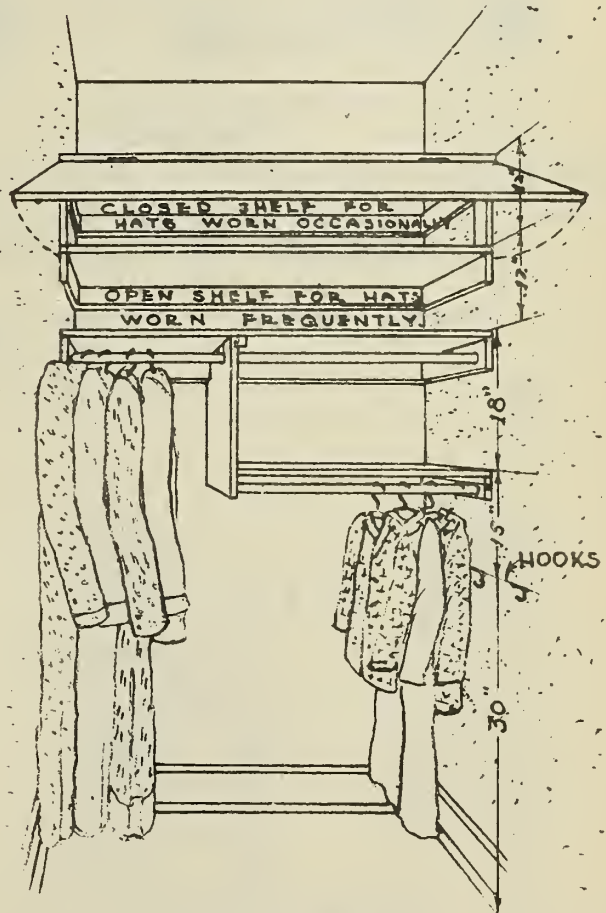
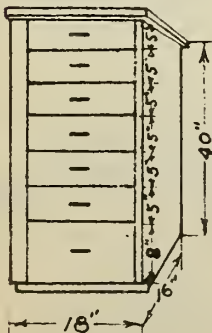


AREA AND ARRANGEMENT ARE THE SAME WHETHER THE WINDOW IS OPPOSITE OR AT RIGHT ANGLES TO DOOR.

### DETAIL OF CABINET FOR GLOVES, CAPS, AND OVERSHOES



### DETAIL OF DRESSER



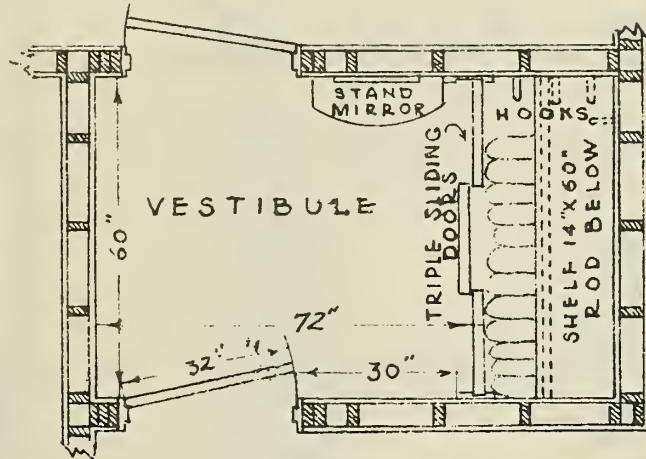
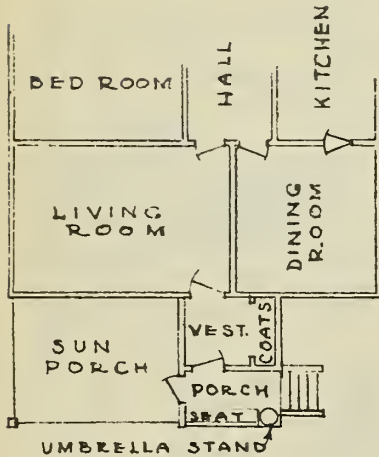
SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS FOR STORING COATS AND HATS. LOW ROD, HOOKS, AND SHELF SHOULD BE READILY REMOVABLE



# VESTIBULE CLOSET PLAN IV

FOR SITUATION IN WHICH LENGTH OF CLOSET  
MAY BE THAT OF WIDTH OF VESTIBULE.

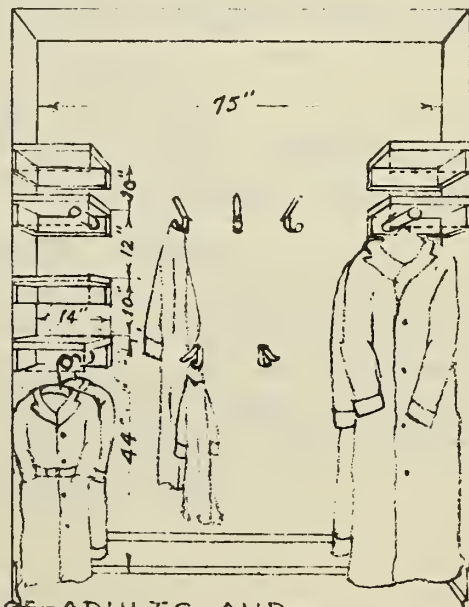
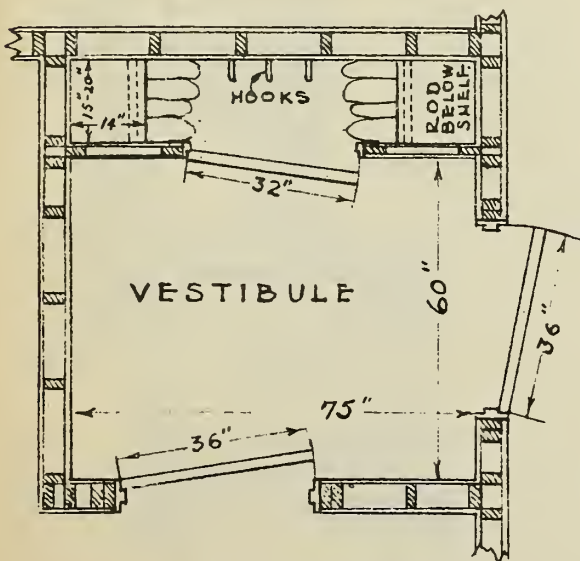
A. ARRANGEMENT SUITABLE FOR USE WHERE DEPTH  
IS AT LEAST 24"



## FITTINGS AND CAPACITY OF CLOSET.

HANGER SPACE 48" LONG WILL HOLD 12 COATS  
HAT SHELF 60" LONG WILL HOLD 10 HATS.  
4 HOOKS FOR DRY UMBRELLAS.

B. ARRANGEMENT SUITABLE FOR USE WHERE DEPTH  
IS LESS THAN 24"



ARRANGEMENT FOR USE OF ADULTS AND  
CHILDREN. LOW SHELVES AND ROD SHOULD BE READILY REMOVABLE

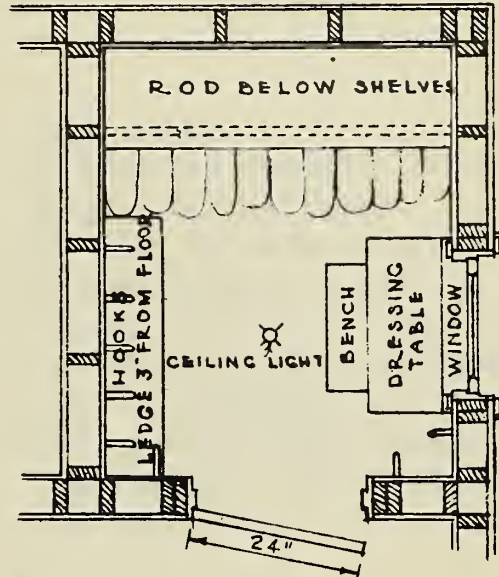
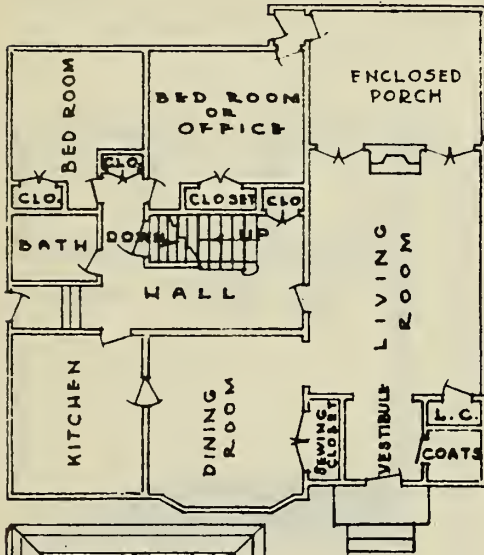


# VESTIBULE CLOSET

PLAN V

SIZE 48"x60"

WALK-IN TYPE. HAS MIRROR, DRESSING TABLE AND SEAT.



## CLOSET

ROD 48" FOR 9 OVER-COATS AND 2 WOMENS COATS.

2 SHELVES 14"x48" FOR 10 HATS.

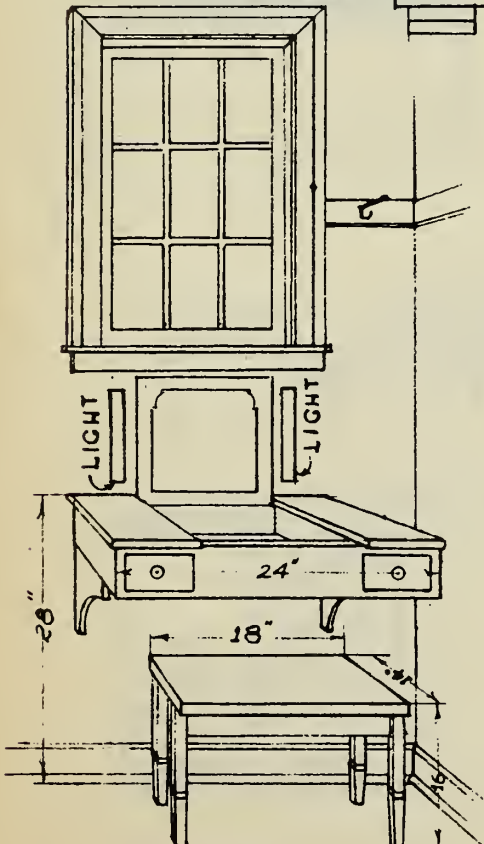
8 HOOKS.

DRESSING TABLE AND SEAT UNDER WINDOW.

## DRESSING TABLE

CENTER COMPARTMENT FOR TOILET ARTICLES. MIRROR ON LOWER SIDE OF COVER. LIGHT ON EITHER SIDE OF MIRROR.

DRAWERS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.



Published Weekly, except during the months of June and July, when it is published bi-weekly.



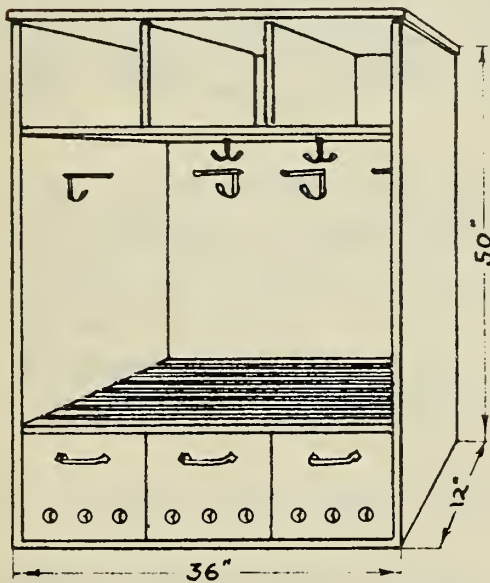
Subscription prices: Single copies, 10 cents; Six months, \$5.00; One year, \$9.00. In advance. Foreign postage extra. The Journal is sent free to members of the American Medical Association.

# COAT CLOSET

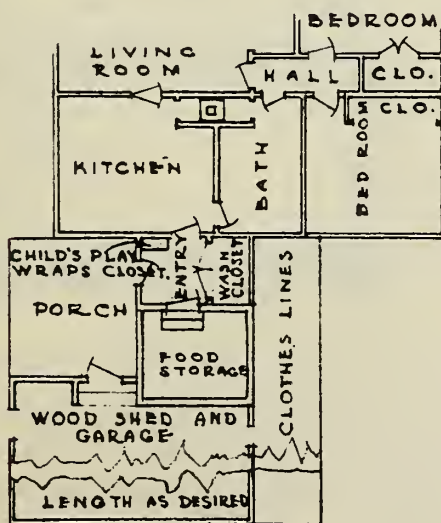
## PLAN VI

SIZE 12"x36"x50"

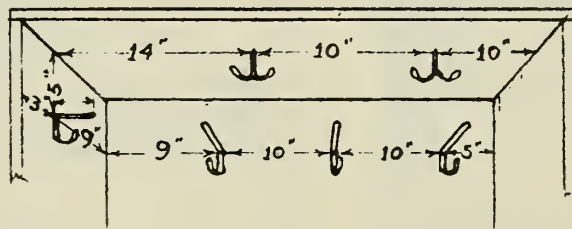
CHILD'S PLAY WRAPS. UNIT MAY BE PLACED ON PORCH, IN HALL, OR IN A COAT CLOSET. SUFFICIENT FOR THREE CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE



6 HOOKS.  
3 COMPARTMENTS FOR CAPS AND MITTENS, 11" WIDE, 12" LONG, 10" DEEP.  
3 DRAWERS EACH 11" WIDE, 12" LONG, AND 10" DEEP, FOR OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS.  
SLATTED SHELF OVER DRAWERS. VENT HOLES IN FRONTS.



DETAIL SHOWING PLACING OF HOOKS



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, ILL.

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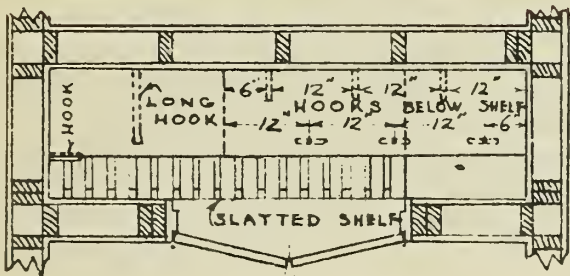
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PLAN VII

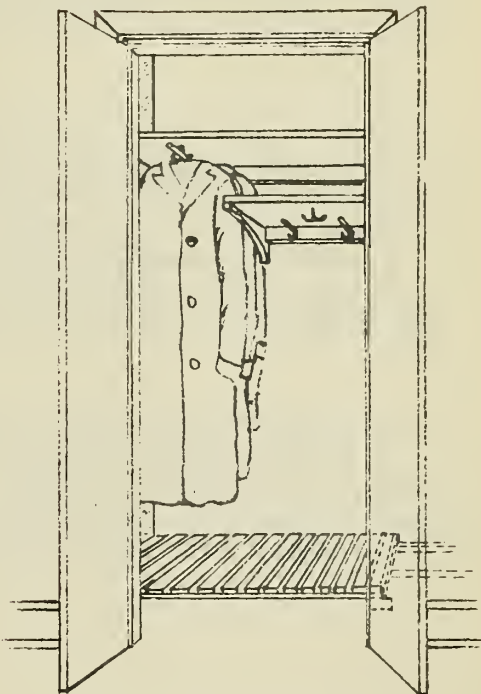
FOR STORAGE OF CHORE COATS, OVERALLS, BOOTS,  
HIGH SHOES, ETC.

A. SIZE 18" x 66"

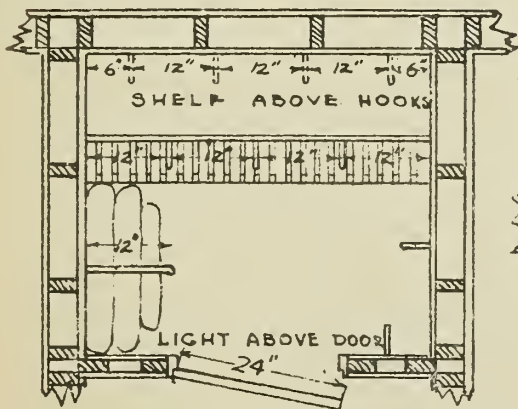


ONE LONG HOOK FOR GARMENTS  
ON HANGERS, PLACED 70" FROM  
FLOOR. 7 HOOKS PLACED 60"  
FROM FLOOR.

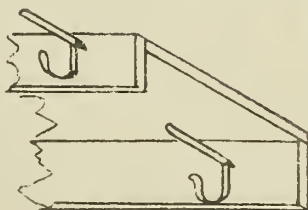
REMOVABLE SLATTED SHELF  
18" WIDE, 48" LONG, FOR BOOTS.



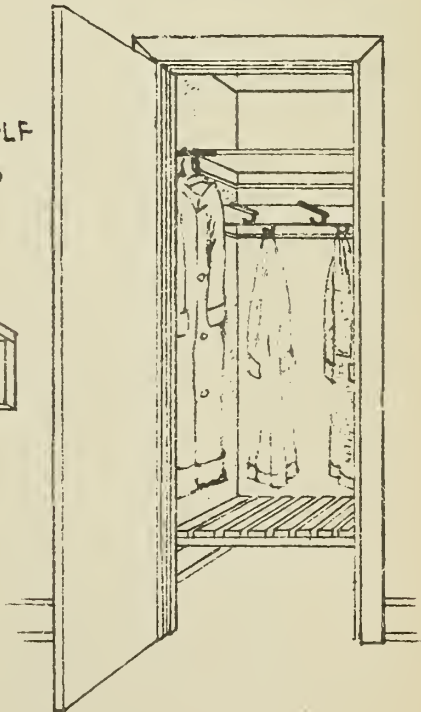
B. SIZE 42"x48" WALK-IN TYPE



### DETAIL OF SHELF WITH HOOKS



SHELF 18" WIDE, 8" FROM FLOOR  
SHELF 12" WIDE, 66" FROM FLOOR  
SHELF 12" WIDE, 74" FROM FLOOR  
HOOK FOR HANGERS, 74" FROM FLOOR  
7 HOOKS 66" FROM FLOOR  
2 HOOKS 48" FROM FLOOR





## OUT-OF-SEASON STORAGE OF GARMENTS AND BEDDING

Some homemakers prefer to store out-of-season garments away from those in current use, and this simplifies the planning of closets. Those opening from bedrooms can be somewhat smaller than if they provided for the entire wardrobe.

Usually one closet is sufficient for the out-of-season storage of garments for the entire family and for garments and bedding that are seldom used. While a central location is desirable, it is not necessary since accessibility is a minor matter. This closet may be dimensioned so as to provide for dresses and coats in moth-proof bags and other garments in moth-proof boxes or wrappings. Or the whole closet may be moth-proofed. (See U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bull. 1353, Clothes Moths and Their Control.)

Three closets planned for the storage of out-of-season garments are illustrated. Plan I is for a closet of the walk-in type, while Plans II and III are for the wardrobe type. Plan III shows how to utilize space under a sloping roof. Rods in these closets are placed 76 inches from the floor and 13 inches from the wall to allow for the length and width of bags used for the storage of coats.



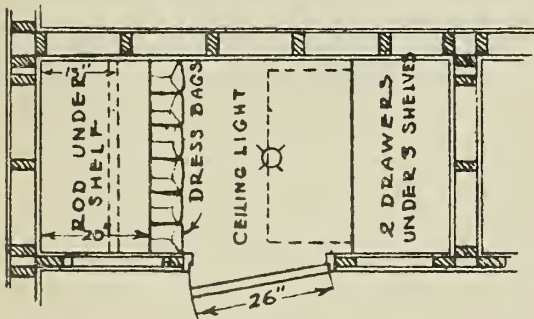
# CLOSETS FOR STORAGE OF OUT-OF-SEASON GARMENTS AND BEDDING

FOR SUMMER STORAGE OF FUR NECK-PIECES AND FUR COATS, WOOLEN COATS, SUITS, SWEATERS, DRESSES, BLANKETS, FELT HATS. WINTER STORAGE OF SUMMER GARMENTS. DIMENSIONED FOR STORAGE OF ARTICLES IN INDIVIDUAL MOTH-PROOF CONTAINERS.

PLAN I

WALK-IN TYPE

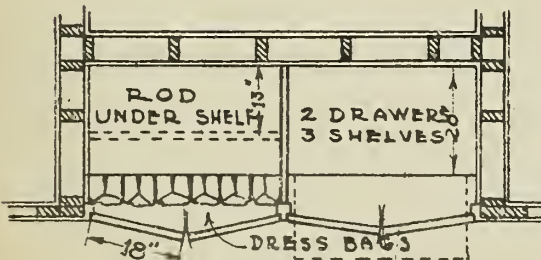
SIZE 36"x75"



ROD 36" LONG. SUFFICIENT FOR 6 GARMENT BAGS. PLACED 76" FROM FLOOR.  
2 DRAWERS 18" WIDE, 36" LONG, 10" DEEP.  
3 SHELVES ABOVE DRAWERS, 15" APART.  
1 SHELF 20" WIDE ABOVE ROD.

PLAN II

WARDROBE TYPE. MINIMUM DEPTH. SIZE 26"x72"

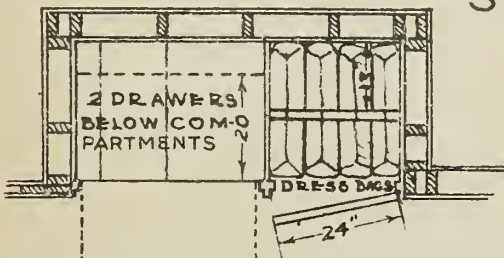


ROD 36" LONG. PLACED 76" FROM FLOOR.  
2 DRAWERS 20" WIDE, 36" LONG, 10" DEEP.  
3 SHELVES ABOVE DRAWERS.  
1 SHELF OVER ROD AND OTHER SHELVES, PLACED 80" FROM FLOOR.

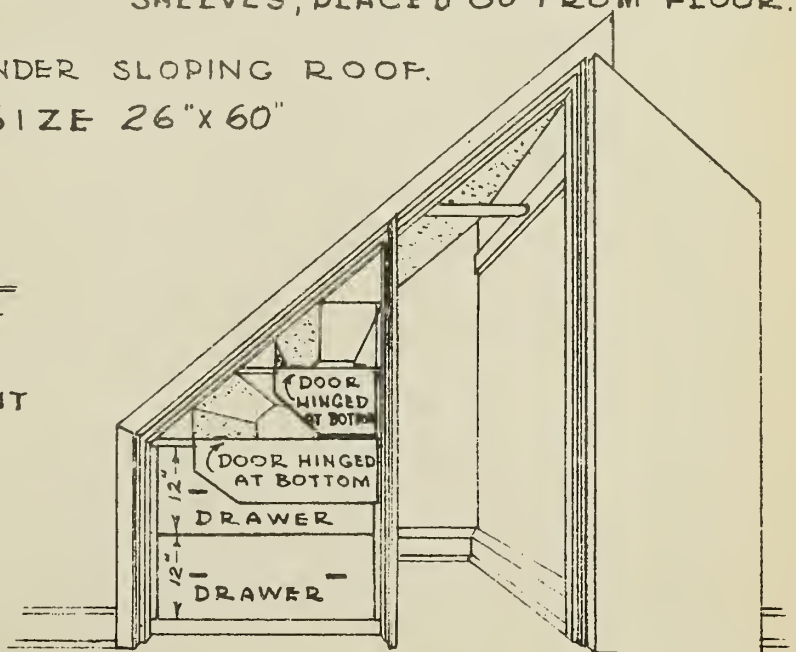
PLAN III

CLOSET UNDER SLOPING ROOF.

SIZE 26"x60"



ROD 24" LONG. SUFFICIENT FOR 4 DRESS BAGS  
2 DRAWERS 20" WIDE, 36" LONG.  
2 SHELVES ABOVE DRAWERS.





## SHOE RACKS AND SHOE-CLEANING CABINET

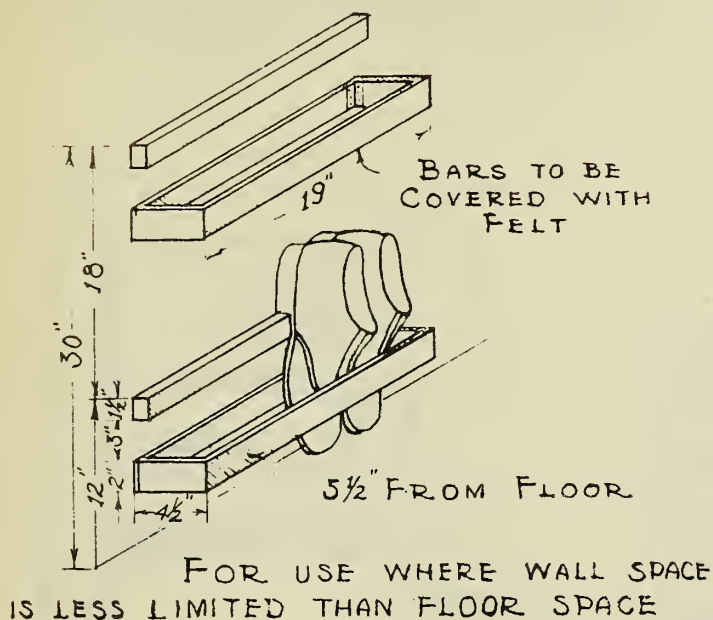
The accompanying drawings illustrate shoe racks for bedroom closets and a shoe-cleaning cabinet which may be inserted between studding.

The shoe racks are of four types, two for the wall, one for space below garments that are hanging on hooks, and one a set of shelves for use where floor space is available. The shoe-cleaning cabinet contains a footrest, shelves for polishes and brushes, and a hook for a polishing cloth. The drawing shows the door hinged at the bottom, but it is more desirable to hinge it at the side wherever wall space permits it to swing back out of the way. Shelves should be made adjustable as to height and readily removable.

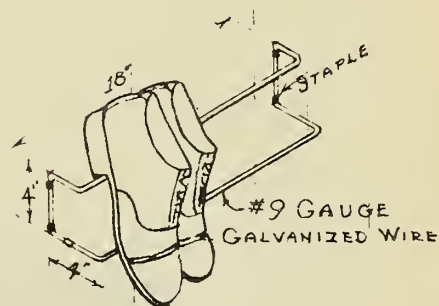


# SHOE RACKS FOR BEDROOM CLOSETS

## TYPE I

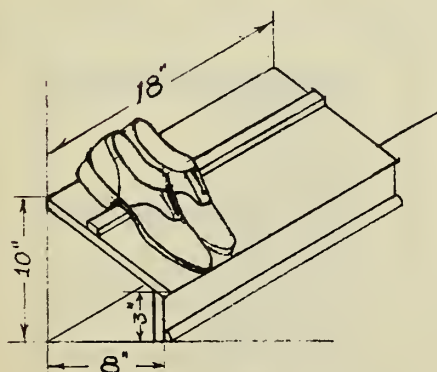


## TYPE II



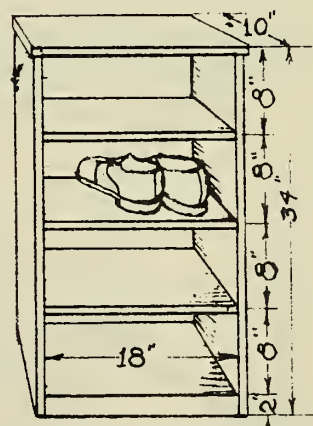
TAKES MORE ROOM SPACE THAN TYPE I BUT LESS THAN TYPE IV

## TYPE III

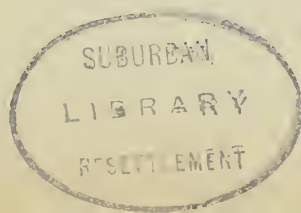


FOR UTILIZATION OF SPACE BELOW GARMENTS ON HOOKS

## TYPE IV



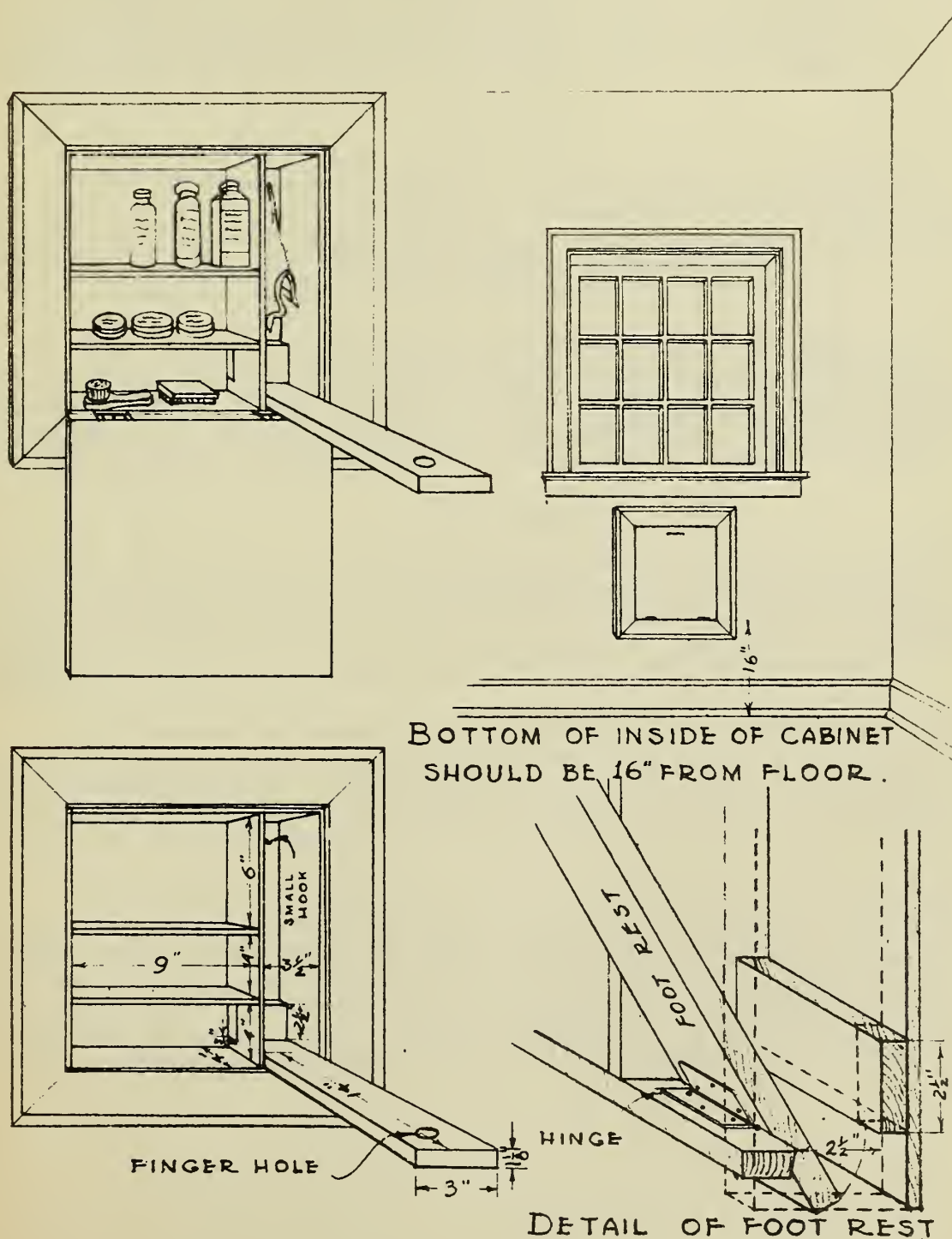
FOR USE WHERE FLOOR SPACE IS AVAILABLE. EACH SHELF IS LONG ENOUGH FOR AT LEAST TWO PAIR OF SHOES





# SHOE CLEANING CABINET

FOR INSTALLATION BETWEEN STUDDING. PROVIDES SHELVES FOR SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, ALSO REST FOR USE IN POLISHING SHOE ON THE FOOT.





## BEDDING AND LINEN CLOSETS

The closets illustrated are arranged for bedding and towels. They are dimensioned to provide for the needs of farm families, as judged from inventories of stocks in representative households. Such a closet is most usable when it opens directly into a hall, and when it is located on the same floor with the bedrooms. Unless the closet is located in a corner, double doors are better than a single one.

### Fittings

Trays or drawers are desirable for all articles in frequent or occasional use. The chief advantage of trays over drawers is that they may be placed on supports adjustable as to distances apart. Trays have a decided advantage over shelves in making contents visible and accessible, and should be used in closets over 18 inches deep.

Shelves may be used at the top of the closet, since this space is not readily accessible and is only suitable for articles seldom used. Shelves should be readily removable and adjustable as to distance apart. A sorting shelf is a convenience. It may be a drawer front or compartment front hinged at the bottom, or a board which fits under a shelf.

### Use of Space

Several low piles of sheets, pillowcases, and towels are more convenient than fewer high ones. The household supply usually includes articles varying in size or texture, and housekeepers often have special towels and bed linen for the use of guests or for the baby. It should be possible to get at the desired article without moving many others.

A convenient method of storing a comforter or blanket is to fold it once lengthwise, then roll tightly. Pillows occupy much less space if rolled tightly and tied. Some families have large supplies of blankets and comforters which are seldom used. If made of wool, these should be stored in moth-proof containers, or kept in an airtight closet or chest.

It is often wise to allow space in the central closet for articles other than bedding. If the closet is on the first floor, a drawer for unironed clean clothes may be desirable. The upper shelves of the closet are useful for holiday decorations, wrappings and boxes for gifts, and toys temporarily put out of the sight of children. A drawer or tray for clean rags is a convenience. Sick-room supplies may be kept here, also toilet articles used by several persons in the family, such as hair clippers.

### Dimensions

A depth of 18 to 24 inches accommodates articles commonly stored in bedding closets, including sheets and spreads as they are usually folded after ironing. If bed coverings and pillows are kept elsewhere, the closet may be only 14 inches in depth.

A desirable length is 36 inches. This accommodates most blankets and comforters (folded once) and pillows.

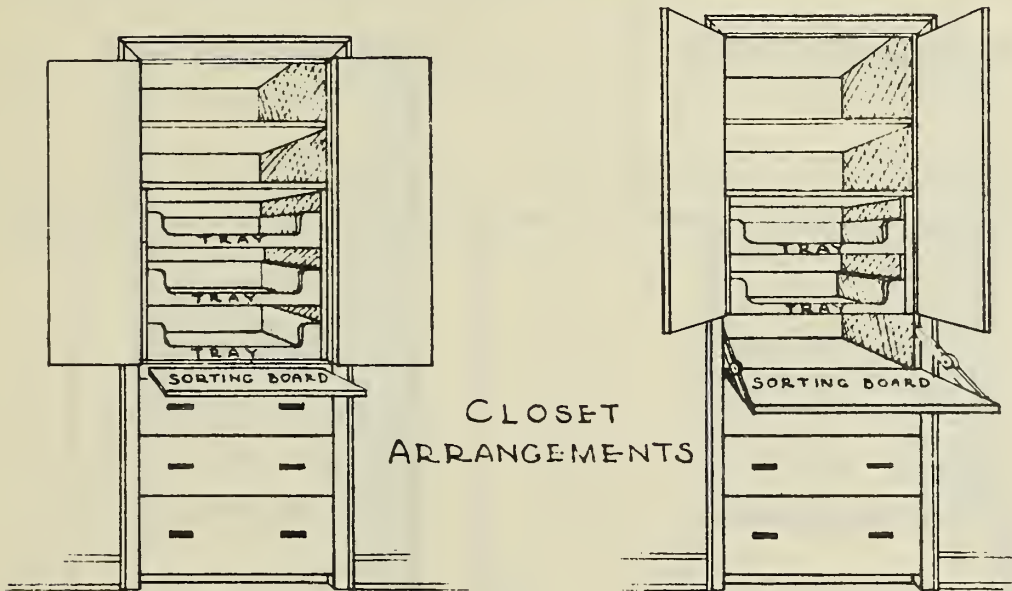
In determining distances between shelves or trays, allowance should be made for space at the top of a pile of articles as follows:

	Inches
Shelves at elbow height or above.....	4
Shelves below elbow height.....	6
Drawers or trays.....	2

These allowances are for space above articles in frequent use. No allowance is required for articles infrequently used. A desirable distance between shelves that are 15 to 18 inches wide is 10 inches. If shelves are 24 inches wide, they should be at least 12 inches apart. The sorting shelf may be from 30 to 40 inches from the floor.

# CLOSETS FOR BEDDING AND LINEN PLAN I

FOR BED-COVERS, BED-LINEN AND TOWELS. SHOWS  
ARRANGEMENT OF SPACE 36" LONG.



CAPACITY, DIMENSIONS AND METHODS OF STORING

A. - SMALL - SIZE 18"x36"

B. - LARGE - 24"x36"

SHELF		15"
SHELF	DECORATIONS, TOYS, ETC.	10"
TRAY	12 PILLOW CASES 6 8 HAND 4 LARGE SHEETS TOWELS TOWELS	10"
TRAY	6 PILLOW CASES 6 SHEETS 12 SMALL BATH TOWELS 9 WASH CLOTHS	10"
TRAY	2 SPREADS 1 QUILT	10"
	SORTING BOARD	
DRAWER	1 QUILT 1 COMFORTER	10"
DRAWER	1 COMFORTER 1 QUILT	10"
DRAWER	2 BLANKETS 2 PILLOWS	12"
	TOE ROOM	

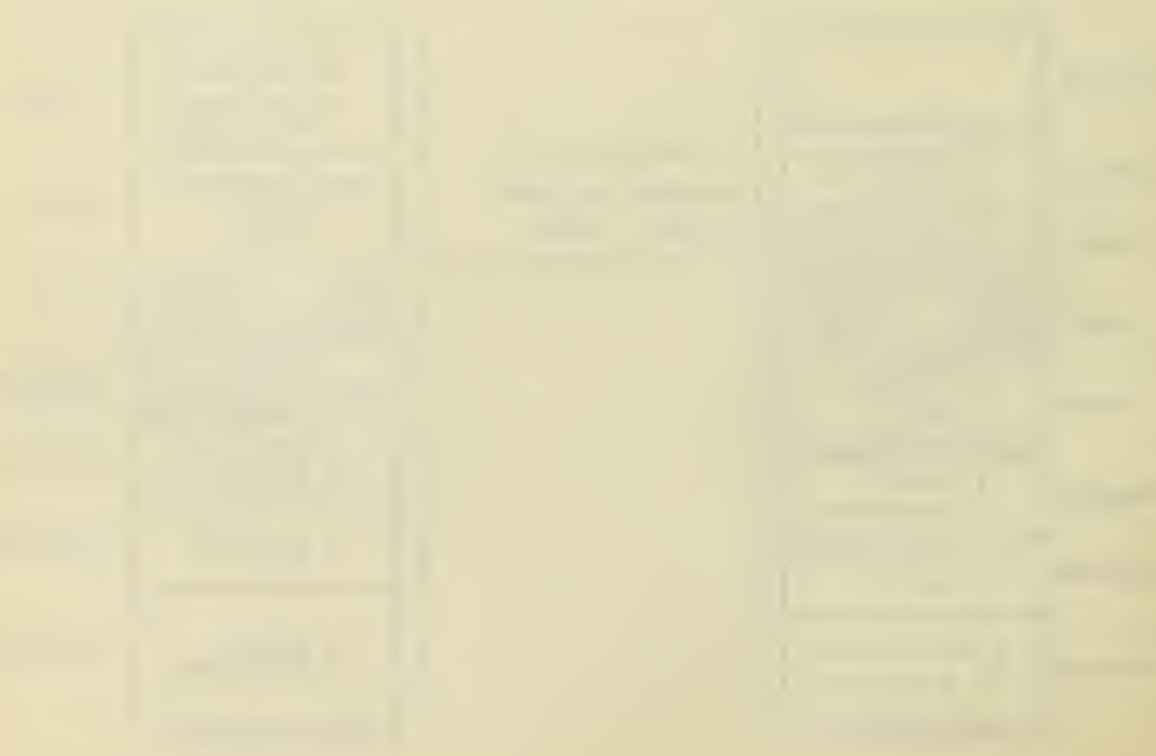
DIMENSIONS  
GIVEN DO NOT  
ALLOW FOR  
CONSTRUCTION

	4 WOOL BLANKETS 6 PILLOWS (ROLLED)	18"	SHELF
	DECORATIONS TOYS ETC.	16"	SHELF
	6 PILLOW CASES 6 SHEETS 10 PILLOW 6 SMALL 9 LARGE BATH TOWELS BATH TOWELS	10"	TRAY
	12 HAND TOWELS 12 SMALL 1/2 SHEETS 12 WASH CLOTHS TOWELS	10"	DROP OR TRAY SHELF
	2 SPREADS 3 QUILTS	10"	DRAWER
	5 QUILTS	10"	DRAWER
	6 WOOL COMFORTERS	18"	DRAWER
	TOE ROOM		

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1000  
1955



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-2-propenyl)-4-nitrobenzene.  
Scheme 2. Synthesis of 1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-2-propenyl)-4-nitrobenzene.

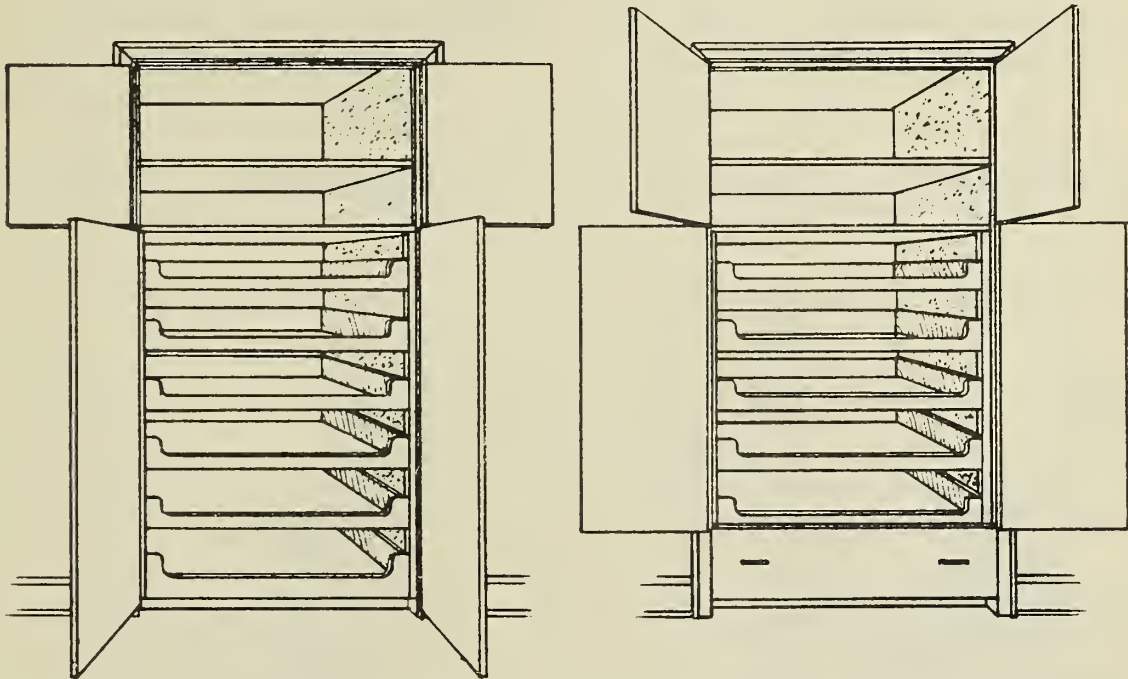


# CLOSETS FOR BEDDING AND LINEN

## PLAN III

SIZE 18"x51"

FOR BED-COVERS, BED-LINEN, AND TOWELS.  
SHOWS ARRANGEMENT OF SPACE OF MINIMUM DEPTH, 18"



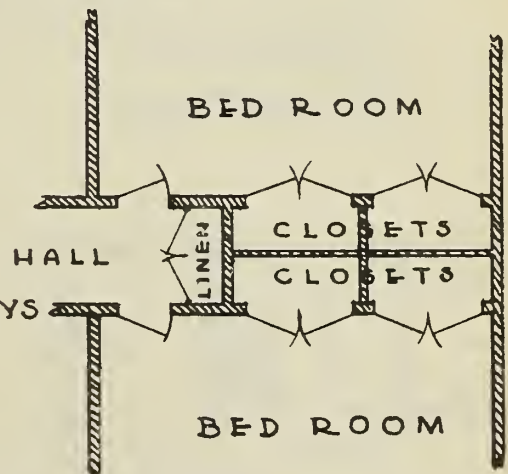
## CAPACITY, DIMENSIONS, AND METHOD OF STORING

18"	2	2	2
	PILLOWS	PILLOWS	PILLOWS
12"	2 WOOL COMFORTERS	1 WOOL COMFORTER	
30"	2 WOOL BLANKETS	1 QUILT	
30"	2 QUILTS		
30"	6 SHEETS 18 PILLOW CASES	7 SMALL BATH TOWELS 12 WASH CLOTHS	4 LARGE BATH TOWELS
30"	6 SHEETS 6 SHEETS	12 SMALL BATH TOWELS	5 LARGE BATH TOWELS
30"	2 WOOL BLANKETS	2 BEDSPREADS	UNASSIGNED 10"x18"x23"
30"	4 QUILTS	1 QUILT	
12"	2 WOOL COMFORTERS	1 WOOL COMFORTER	
	TOE ROOM		

SHELVES

DIMENSIONS GIVEN DO NOT ALLOW FOR CONSTRUCTION.

TRAYS



RELATION OF CLOSET TO FLOOR PLAN.



# CLOSETS FOR BEDDING AND LINEN PLAN III

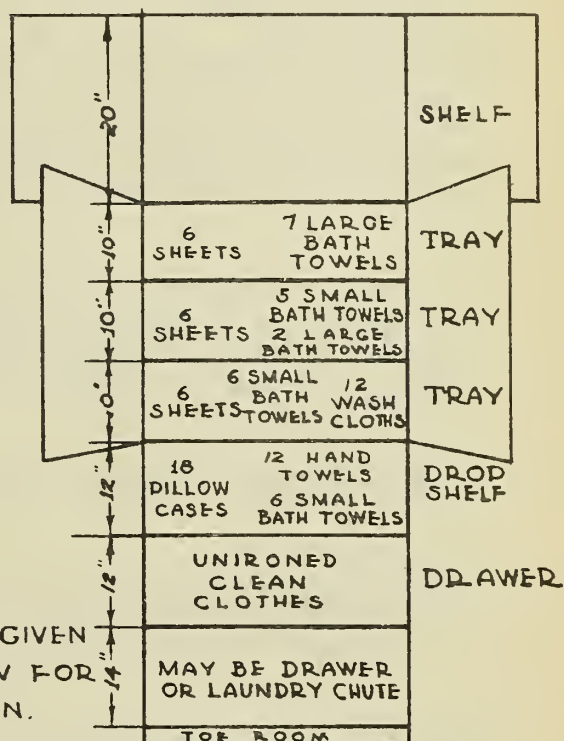
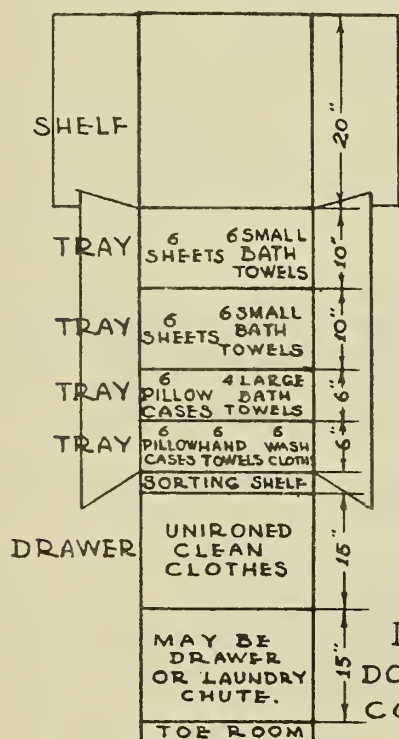
FOR BED-LINEN AND TOWELS. SHOWS ARRANGEMENT OF SPACE OF MINIMUM DEPTH, 14".

A. SIZE 14"x24". PLANNED FOR SPACE AT END OF WARDROBE CLOSET.

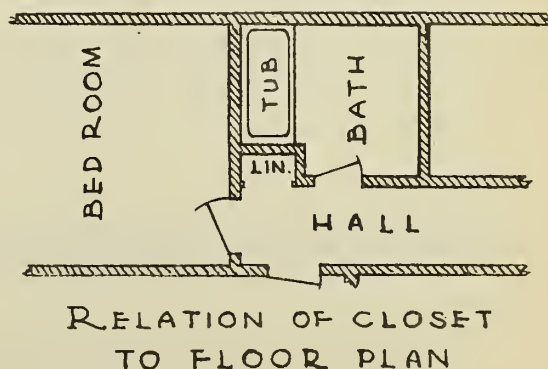
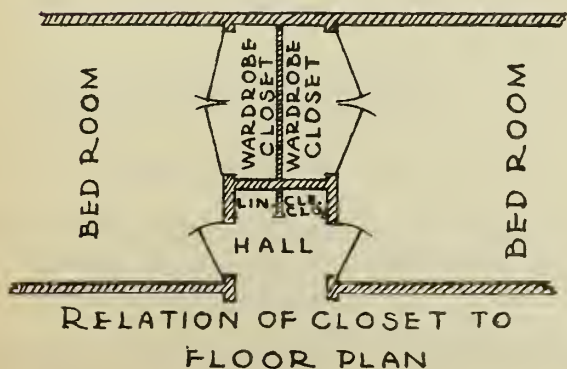
B. SIZE 14"x30". PLANNED FOR SPACE AT END OF BATH TUB.

CAPACITY, DIMENSIONS AND METHOD OF STORING

CAPACITY, DIMENSIONS AND METHOD OF STORING



DIMENSIONS GIVEN DO NOT ALLOW FOR CONSTRUCTION.



CONTENTS	CONTENTS
<p>Original Articles                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects</p>	<p>Original Articles                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects</p>

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<p>Original Articles                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects</p>	<p>Original Articles                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects</p>

CONTENTS	CONTENTS
<p>Original Articles                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects</p>	<p>Original Articles                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects                      The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects</p>

## BATHROOM CLOSETS AND CABINETS

The amount and location of storage space for a bathroom should be planned with reference to the nearby closet facilities as well as to the functions that the room is likely to serve. The house with bedrooms and bathroom all on one floor may have a central closet for bedding which can also care for all equipment and supplies used in the bathroom except small, frequently used articles. The homemaker often prefers to keep all infants' wear in a downstairs bedroom. Men sometimes prefer bedrooms for shaving or the family may use commercial services for shaving, care of the hair, or shoe cleaning. Special toilet facilities may be provided for the use of guests, for persons who are ill, or for men engaged in dirty work. A chute may convey soiled clothing to the laundry. Heated bedrooms or dressing rooms may make unnecessary the use of the bathroom for dressing. Articles used in cleaning the bathroom may be stored with other cleaning supplies and equipment in a nearby closet. All these possible uses of the bathroom by various members of the household make a difference in the kind and quantity of material to be stored. Bathroom storage requirements may include space for:

Linen: Clean bath towels, hand towels, washcloths, bath mats - entire supply, small number only (main supply kept elsewhere), those kept especially for infant's use, those kept especially for use of guests; clean rags; towels and washcloths in use; bath mat in use; pad used in bathing or changing baby.

Infant's wear, kept where the baby is cared for: Diapers, entire supply or small amount; other baby clothes.

Other clothes: Stored in connection with the men's washroom - underwear, work shirts, overalls, etc., handkerchiefs; stored in connection with bath-dressing room - nightgowns, pajamas, house slippers (daytime storage); day wear (storage during night).

Toilet supplies and equipment: Glasses, paste, and brushes used in care of teeth; soap in use; combs, hair brushes; facial tissue; bath and nail brushes; bath salts, powder; shaving equipment; powder, face cream, etc.; hair clippers, curling iron, dryer; reserve supplies, such as soap, toilet paper, facial tissue.

Cleaning supplies and equipment: Water-closet and bath-tub cleaners; closet brush; floor cloth.

Shoe-polishing equipment and supplies.

Other equipment: Hot-water bottle, syringe, attachments for syringe; bath spray; foot tub, baby tub; bed pan, child's chamber; child's toilet seat; nasal syringe.

Medicines, disinfectants: Poisonous materials; first-aid kit; bandages; liniment, oils, etc.

Soiled linen: Diapers; other infant's wear; other clothing; towels.

### Convenient arrangements for bathroom storage

A shallow cabinet set into the wall, for bottles. Shelves in this cabinet should be removable and adjustable as to distance apart.

A shelf near the lavatory, for drinking glasses.

Shallow drawers for tubes of dental paste, cream, and ointment, and for small flat articles.

A rack on the wall or in a ventilated wall cabinet for toothbrushes.

Rod fastened to the wall, or extension rods in a ventilated cabinet, for towels and washcloths in use.

A dressing table with drawers below. This should be dimensioned for use as a baby table, unless other facilities are provided for this purpose.

A wheeled table for use in the care of an infant, with shelf beneath for trays or baskets.

A closet opening from the bathroom, for articles not stored elsewhere.

It is desirable to keep prescription medicines and poisonous substances in a place separate from toilet supplies, ointments, etc.

The bathroom mirror is more convenient if placed directly on the wall rather than on the door of a cabinet.

A cabinet is more convenient at one side of the lavatory, rather than directly above it.

### Typical plans

Situation I.- For a one-story farmhouse. The bathroom opens into a hall connecting it with the bedrooms, kitchen, and back entrance. The toilet is in a separate compartment. A bedding closet, cleaning closet, and clothes chute also open into the hall. The uses of the bathroom include those already enumerated except that the room is not used as a place to dress a baby.

In this situation plan to store the main supply of towels and washcloths in the hall bedding closet, and the cleaning equipment and supplies in the hall cleaning closet. Since there are no other toilets or lavatories in the house, it is assumed that dressing will be done mainly in the bedrooms, except as water is required.

Storage facilities within the bathroom itself may be limited to wall cabinets for toilet articles, medicines, and shoe cleaning, and to a small chest of drawers. This chest will provide small drawers for the use of different members of the family, and may include a ventilated compartment for towels in use, if desired. Articles used in bathing and changing an infant may be kept in baskets or trays on the lower shelf of a wheeled table.

Situation II.- For a farmhouse having a men's washroom with toilet and shower, in addition to the family bathroom. The bathroom and two bedrooms are located on the first floor, opening into a common hall. Other bedrooms and a bedding closet are on the second floor. A cleaning closet opens into the first floor hall. A clothes chute is near the bathroom.

The family bathroom is used by guests, by men while shaving, as a dressing room on cold mornings, and as a place where the baby is bathed and changed, but not dressed.

A closet, a wheeled baby table, and a wall cabinet would provide adequate storage facilities for this bathroom. Cleaning equipment would be stored in the hall cleaning closet; shoe polishing would be done in the men's washroom; baby clothes, other than diapers, would be kept in a downstairs bedroom. The bathroom, it is assumed, would be used only when water is required.

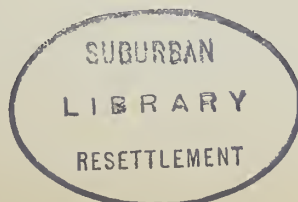
Desirable arrangements in the men's washroom include a shower, a place to dress, and storage facilities for clean clothing and towels, soiled linen, and toilet articles.

Situation III.- For a farmhouse having a bathroom with tub on the second floor, and a bathroom with shower on the first floor. The central bedding closet is located on the second floor and a cleaning closet on the first.

The upstairs bathroom is used by overnight guests and as a place to shave and to polish shoes. Since the bedrooms do not get much heat, the bathroom is often used as a dressing room. The downstairs room is used as a men's washroom, and as a place where the baby is bathed and changed.

Convenient arrangements for storage facilities in the upstairs bathroom would include a built-in dresser with small drawers for individual use, and wall cabinets for toilet articles and for shoe-cleaning equipment. Towels may be kept in the linen closet opening from the hall. Adequate storage facilities for the downstairs bathroom would consist of a closet and a wall cabinet for toilet articles.

The following plans show wall cabinets, built-in dressers, and closets suitable for bathrooms. The sizes of the various units were determined from information obtained in interviews with representative farm families.

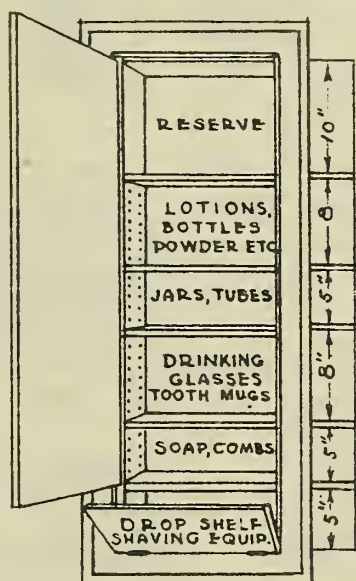




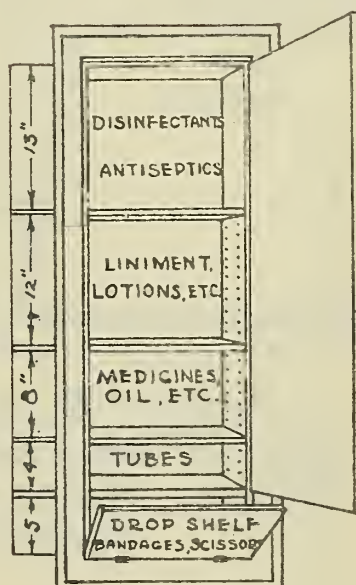
# PLATE I - BATHROOM STORAGE FACILITIES WALL CABINETS

BUILT BETWEEN STUDDING. FACE FLUSH WITH WALL. ADJUSTABLE SHELVES.

PLAN A - CABINET 14"x45". BOTTOM OF CABINET IS 36" FROM FLOOR.



1. DISTANCES BETWEEN SHELVES  
WHEN USED FOR TOILET ARTICLES



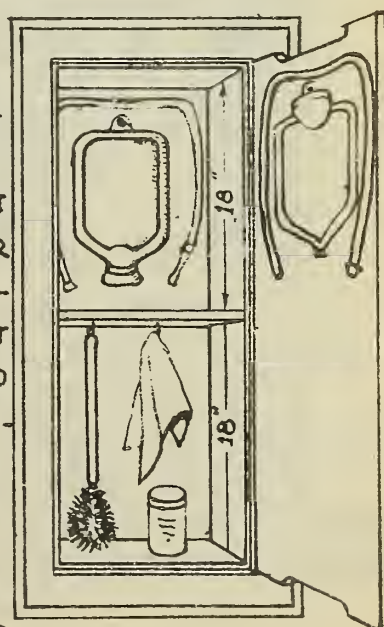
2. DISTANCES BETWEEN SHELVES  
WHEN USED FOR MEDICINES

PLAN B - COMBINATION WALL CABINET. SIZE 30"x45"



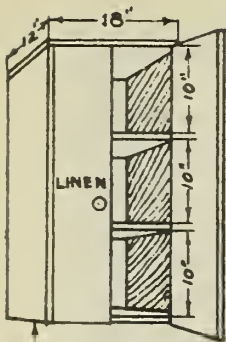
DIVIDED BY SHELF INTO TWO COMPARTMENTS. UPPER PART USED FOR HOT WATER BAGS AND ATTACHMENTS. LOWER PART FOR ARTICLES USED IN CLEANING BATHROOM FIXTURES

CABINET MAY BE PLACED BELOW CABINET FOR TOILET SUPPLIES OR MEDICINE



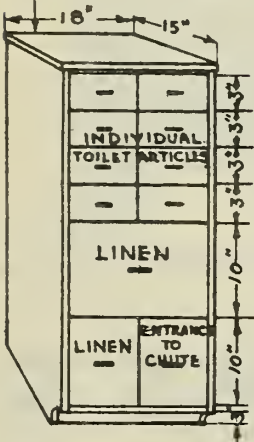


# PLATE II-BATHROOM STORAGE FACILITIES DRESSING TABLES

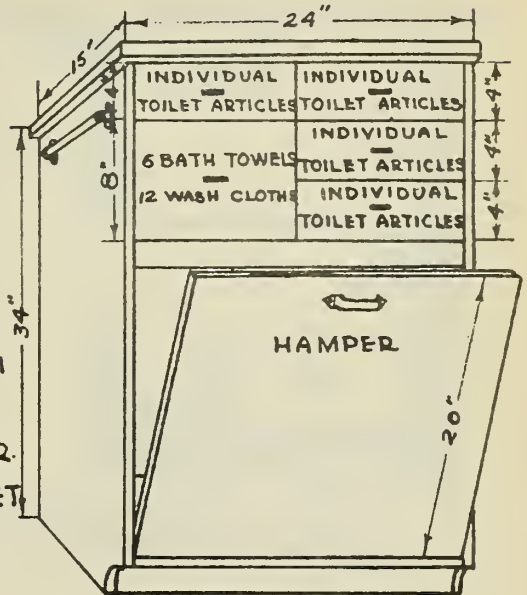
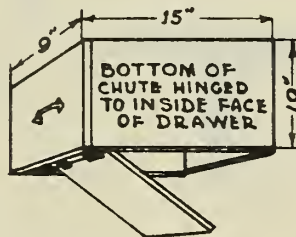


**PLAN A - 15"x18"**  
MINIMUM AMOUNT  
OF STORAGE FOR  
INDIVIDUAL SUPPLIES  
AND LINEN FOR IM-  
MEDIATE USE.

IF MOVABLE, IT MAY  
BE USED IN BEDROOM  
OR IN CLOSET. MAY  
HAVE SHELVES OVER  
IT IF NO LINEN CLOSET  
IN HALL.

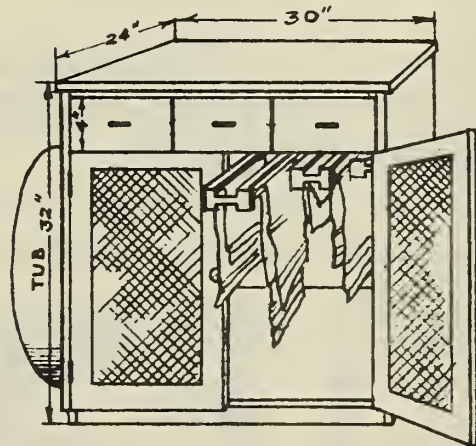
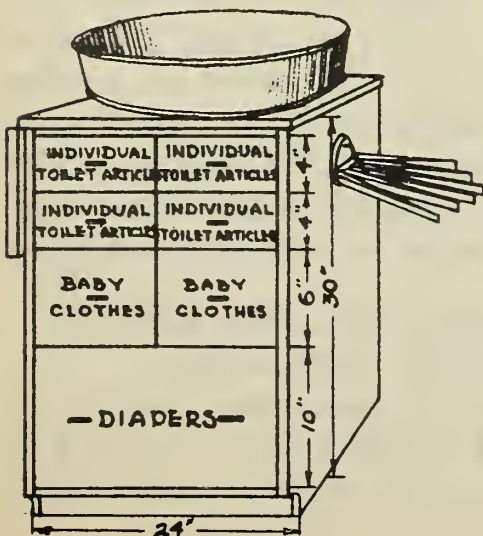


**DETAIL OF CHUTE**



**PLAN B - 15"x24"**  
DRESSER WITH BUILT-  
IN SOILED CLOTHES  
HAMPER.

**PLAN C - 18"x24"**  
FOR USE IN CARE OF INFANT  
AND FOR STORAGE OF SUPPLIES  
HINGED SHELF MAKES TOTAL  
SURFACE 18"x36"

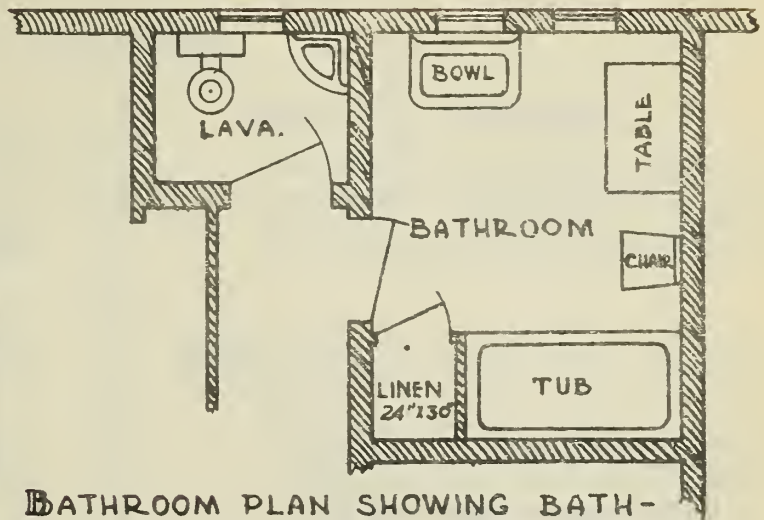
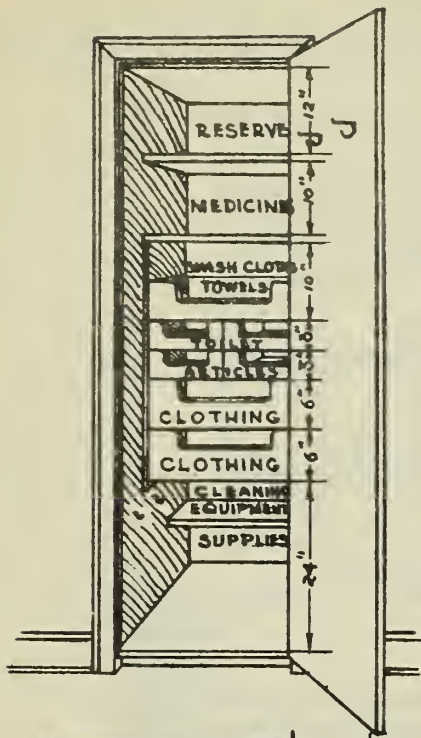


**PLAN D - 24"x30"**  
BUILT-IN DRESSER. SURFACE  
LONG ENOUGH FOR USE IN  
CARE OF INFANT. DRAWERS FOR  
INDIVIDUAL TOILET ARTICLES.  
VENTILATED COMPARTMENT BELOW  
FITTED WITH SIX DOUBLE EXTENSIBLE  
TOWEL RODS.

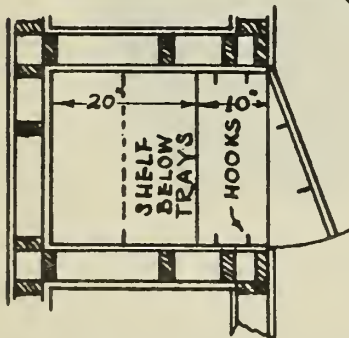


# PLATE III - BATHROOM STORAGE FACILITIES

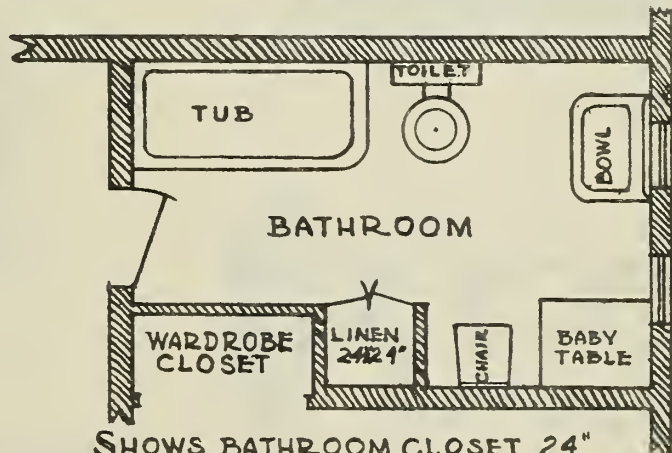
## CLOSETS PLAN A



BATHROOM PLAN SHOWING BATHROOM CLOSET 30" DEEP AT END OF TUB.



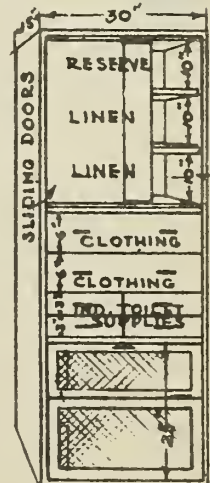
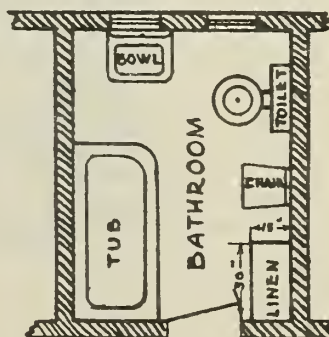
ONE FULL LENGTH DOOR WITH TWO HOOKS FOR NIGHTWEAR. 20" TRAYS PULL OUT MAKING ALL SUPPLIES ACCESSIBLE. 10" SHELF BELOW TRAYS FOR CLEANING SUPPLIES HOOKS ON SIDE OF COMPARTMENT BELOW FOR CLEANING EQUIPMENT.



SHOWS BATHROOM CLOSET 24" DEEP AT END OF BEDROOM WARDROBE

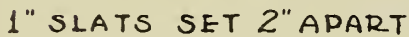
## PLAN B - SHALLOW LINEN CLOSET 15" x 30"

CLEANING SUPPLIES OR HAMPER BELOW. 3 SHELVES FOR LINEN. 2 DRAWERS FOR CLOTHING OR LINEN. 4 INDIVIDUAL DRAWERS.





### A-CABINET WITH BUILT-IN HAMPER



A hand-drawn floor plan of a basement bathroom. The plan includes a shower area on the left, a toilet in the center, and a lavatory on the right. A partition wall is shown on the left side. Dimensions are provided for various areas: 42" for the shower width, 36" for the shower depth, 48" for the toilet width, and 42" for the lavatory width. Labels include 'SHOWER', 'TOILET', 'MIRROR AND SHELF', 'LAVATORY', 'HOOKSWASH OR SINK', 'SHELF ABOVE FOR SOAP, GLASSES, ETC.', 'SHOE CLEANING CABINET', 'CABINET', 'PARTITION 6'-0" HIGH', and 'BASEMENT'.

SHOWER 42"

TOILET 48"

MIRROR AND SHELF LAVATORY

HOOKSWASH OR SINK SHELF ABOVE FOR SOAP, GLASSES, ETC.

SHOE CLEANING CABINET

CABINET

PARTITION 6'-0" HIGH

BASEMENT

RESERVE TOILET SUPPLIES.  
CLEAN TOWELS AND WASH-  
CLOTHS, CLEAN CLOTHES, ETC.

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## CLEANING CLOSETS

A specially planned place for cleaning supplies and equipment is important, not only to keep the house sightly but because of the odors from such materials as wax, polishes, and soaps. Many house plans make no provision whatever for such a place. In the plans that do show cleaning closets, however, the favored location is off the back hall near the kitchen and readily accessible from other rooms. In farmhouse plans a location off the washroom ranks second in popularity. The accompanying plans are designed to fit into these and other appropriate locations.

Cleaning closets may be constructed at small cost. The inside walls may be of wall board, treated so that it is smooth and impervious to oil by giving it a coat of enamel or lining the closet with oilcloth or linoleum. The floor should be raised about 2 inches to keep lint from coming in under the door, as well as to keep inside the closet the dirt which may adhere to the cleaning equipment.

The lower part of the closet should be fitted with hooks for equipment that will hang, while the upper is best equipped with shelves. The amount of shelf space may be increased by extending the closet to the ceiling. If this is done, it is well to provide separate doors for the upper and lower sections and let the first shelf serve as a divider. Upper shelves should be narrower than the lowest one.

Ventilation for the lower compartment may be provided by leaving a space between the base of the closet and the bottom of the door, and by putting in holes or notches at the top.

### Dimensions

The dimensions and arrangement of the closets illustrated are based on equipment and supplies found in representative farm homes and on trends in the purchase of such articles. Portable ironing boards and table leaves are shown in some of the plans because these articles fit in readily with cleaning equipment, so far as dimensions are concerned, and because it is often difficult to provide other places in the house for them. In making the plans the following overall dimensions of the various articles were used, each representing the largest of its kind found in common use in farm households.

Vacuum cleaner ...	49" high, 16" wide, 14" deep; hose 9 ft. long
Step ladder .....	49" high, 20" wide, 6" deep
Ironing board ....	62" high, 16" wide, 4" deep
Pail .....	13" diameter (over handles), 10-1/2" high
Table leaves .....	13" wide, 54" high
Dust mop .....	61" long; mop end 9" wide
Wet mop .....	57" long; mop end 7" wide
Wall brush .....	60" long, 10" wide, 3" deep
Dustpan .....	34" long, 13-1/2" wide, 3" deep
Broom .....	54" long, 14" wide, 2" thick
Carpet sweeper ...	54" long (box, 14" x 10" x 5")
Waxer.....	Head, 9" x 5" x 3"

In arriving at the minimum dimensions of a cleaning closet and in deciding on its arrangement, the following standards and practices of storing equipment and supplies were assumed:

Any article can be removed without taking out another article.

Each article hung should have space enough to hand free.

Dirty and wet articles are grouped together.

The wet mop should not be stored in the same compartment with the electric sweeper.

All brushes, brooms, and mops are provided with hooks or rings at the ends of handles, so they can be hung. The oiled mop may be stored with the mop part in a can. The wet mop is suspended over the bucket which stands on the floor. The broom and dust mop are hung where they are readily accessible.

The dustpan is hung so that the front edge will not be dented or jammed, and so that it is readily accessible.

The handle of the waxer is removed, and the head is turned so the weight does not rest on the bristles.

The vacuum cleaner is stored in a clean, dry place and can be removed without lifting. The hose for the vacuum is hung over a hook on the wall. The smaller attachments are kept in an apron with pockets made especially for the purpose.

Dust cloths are hung on hooks or if oily they are kept in a can or jar.

Table leaves are stored in a special case, which may be movable if desired. Where leaves of more than one length are to be stored the upper spacer, or device for holding the leaves in place, may be installed at the back, and the case closed at the top by a shelf. The wall of the closet may serve as one side of the case, but if the leaves are polished the other side should protect them against scratching.

The ironing board is placed with the cloth side to the wall and away from oily or dusty equipment.

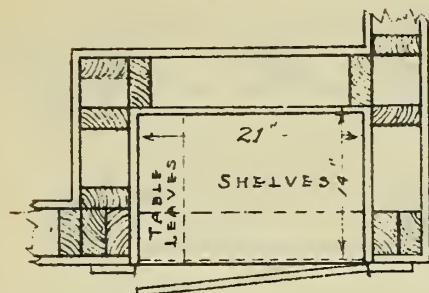
Seldom-used articles and reserve supplies are stored on the top shelf. The lower shelf is kept for articles more frequently used.

Clean rags are kept in a box on the shelf.

Tools are kept on the shelf, in a box equipped with a handle by which it may be carried.

# CLEANING-CLOSET PLAN I

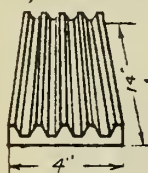
SIZE 14'X21"



PLAN OF CLEANING CLOSET



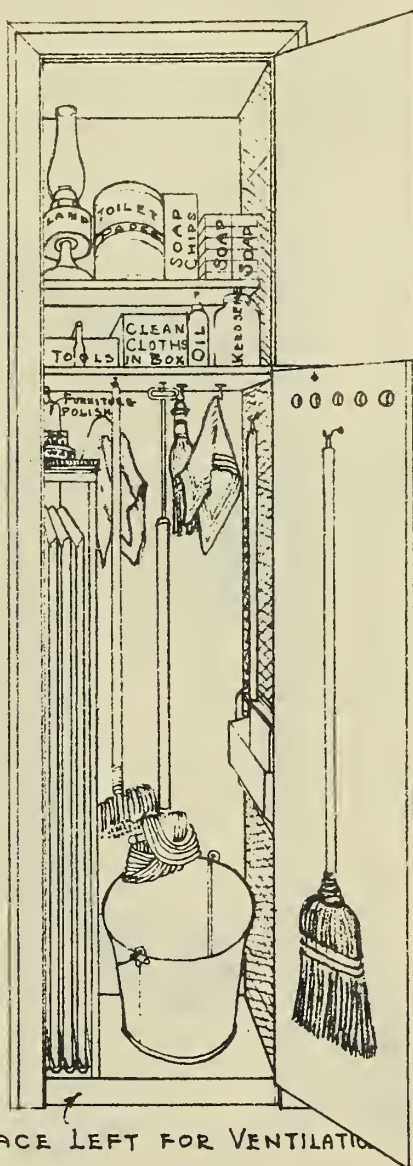
DETAIL OF REAR TABLE-LEAF SPACER



DETAIL OF BOTTOM TABLE-LEAF SPACER

GROOVES TO BE COVERED WITH FELT

CLOSET CONTENTS	
3	TABLE LEAVES
4	HOOKS FOR LONG ARTICLES
3	HOOKS FOR SHORT ARTICLES
	MOD PAIR
1	SHELF 14" DEEP 21" LONG
1	SHELF 9" DEEP 21" LONG
	HEIGHT OF BASE 2"
67"	FROM FIRST SHELF TO BASE



SPACE LEFT FOR VENTILATION

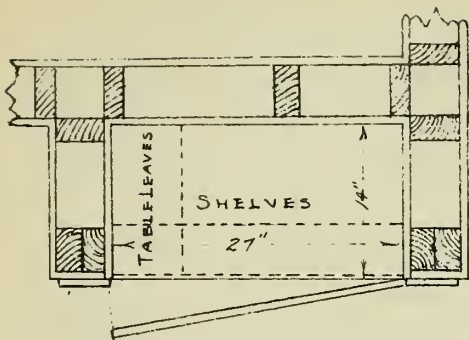
CLEANING-CLOSET VARIATIONS			
CONTENTS		INSIDE DIMENSIONS	
		DEPTH	WIDTH
A	OMIT TABLE LEAVES	14"	15"
B	ADD IRONING BOARD	16"	25"
C	OMIT TABLE LEAVES AND ADD IRONING B'D	16"	19"

SUBURBAN  
LIBRARY  
RESETTLEMENT

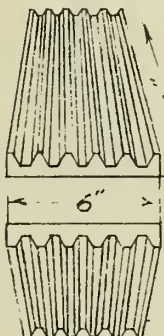


# CLEANING - CLOSET PLAN II SIZE 14" x 27"

CLOSET MAY BE 25" WIDE  
IF IT IS 17" DEEP



PLAN OF CLEANING-CLOSET

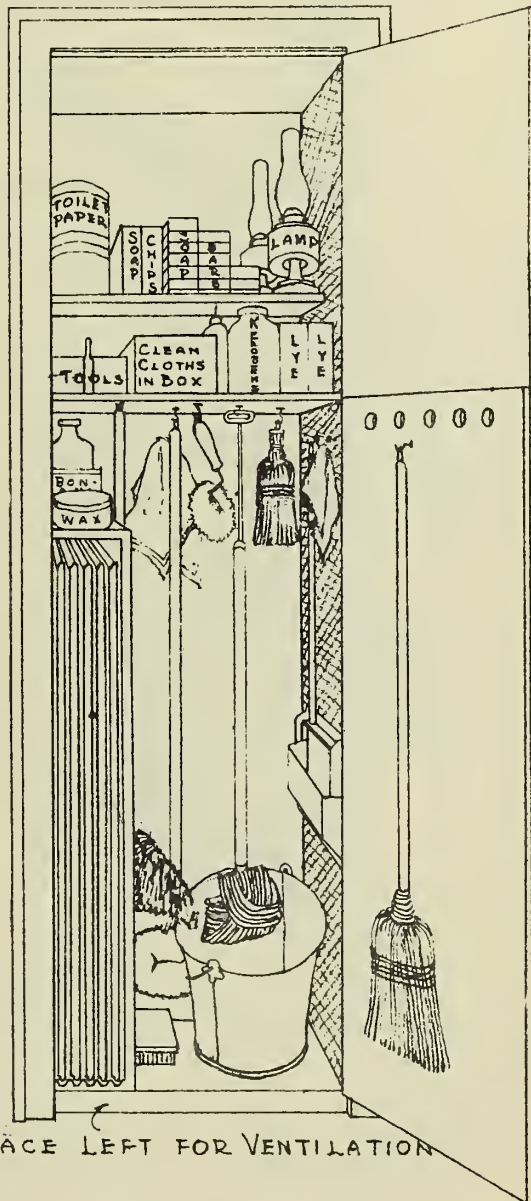


DETAIL OF  
BOTTOM TABLE-  
LEAF SPACER

DETAIL OF  
REAR TABLE-LEAF  
SPACER

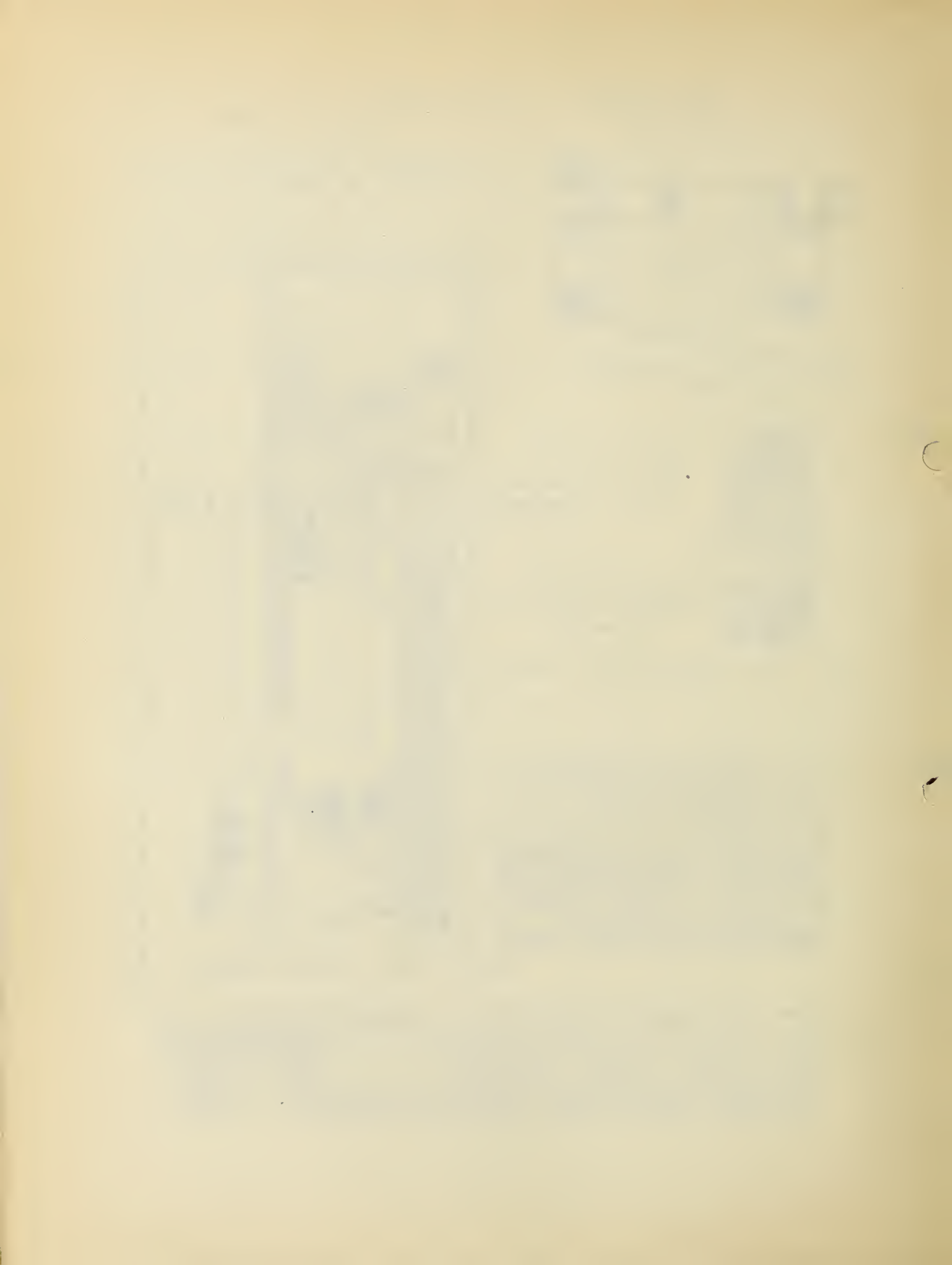
GROOVES TO BE COVERED  
WITH FELT

CLOSET CONTENTS	
5	TABLE LEAVES
	WAXER
	PAIL
5	HOOKS FOR LONG ARTICLES
4	HOOKS FOR SHORT ARTICLES
1	SHELF 14" DEEP 27" LONG
1	SHELF 9" DEEP 27" LONG
	HEIGHT OF BASE 2"
67"	FROM FIRST SHELF TO BASE



SPACE LEFT FOR VENTILATION

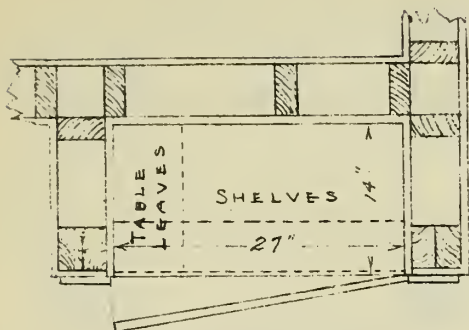
CLEANING - CLOSET VARIATIONS			
CONTENTS		INSIDE DIMENSIONS	
		DEPTH	WIDTH
A	OMIT TABLE LEAVES	14"	19"
B	ADD IRONING BOARD	17"	28"
C	OMIT TABLE LEAVES ADD IRONING BOARD	17"	23"



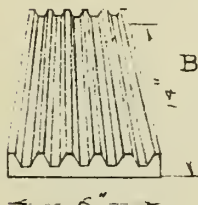
# CLEANING - CLOSET

## PLAN III

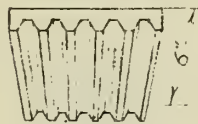
SIZE 14" X 27"



PLAN OF CLEANING-CLOSET

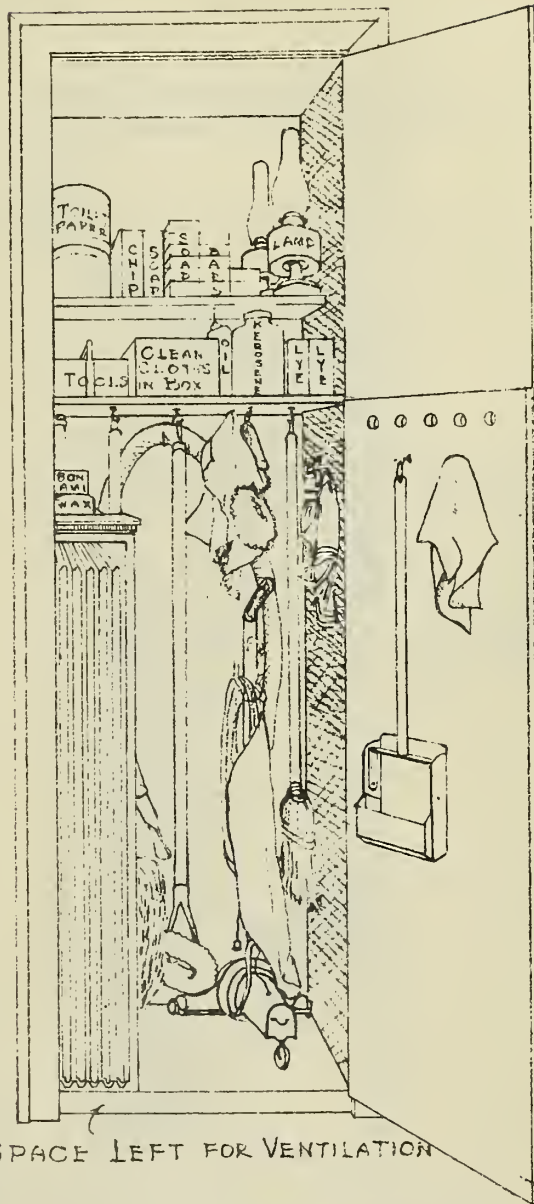


DETAIL OF  
BOTTOM TABLE-  
LEAF SPACER



DETAIL OF  
REAR TABLE-LEAF  
SPACER

GROOVES TO BE COVERED  
WITH FELT



CLOSET CONTENTS	
5	TABLE LEAVES
1	VACUUM CLEANER AND ATTACHMENTS
5	HOOKS FOR LONG ARTICLES
5	HOOKS FOR SHORT ARTICLES
27"	OF SHELVING 14" DEEP
27"	OF SHELVING 9" DEEP
HEIGHT OF BASE 2"	
67"	FROM FIRST SHELF TO BASE

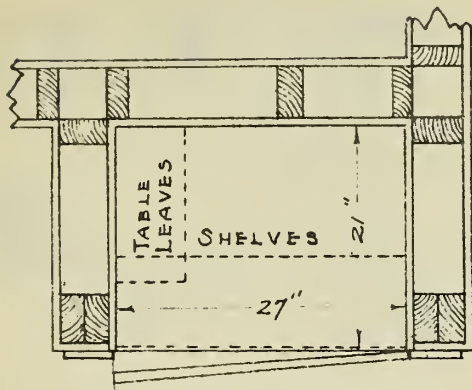
SPACE LEFT FOR VENTILATION

IT IS NOT DESIRABLE TO STORE VACUUM CLEANER WITH MOPS BUT IF THE SITUATION DEMANDS, THIS ARRANGEMENT IS ECONOMICAL OF SPACE

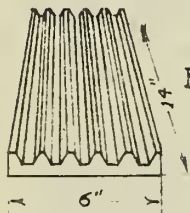
CLEANING - CLOSET VARIATIONS		
CONTENTS		INSIDE DIMENSIONS
		DEPTH      WIDTH
A	OMIT TABLE LEAVES	14"      19"



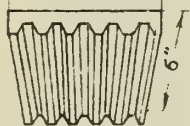
# CLEANING - CLOSET PLAN IV SIZE 21"X27"



PLAN OF CLEANING-CLOSET

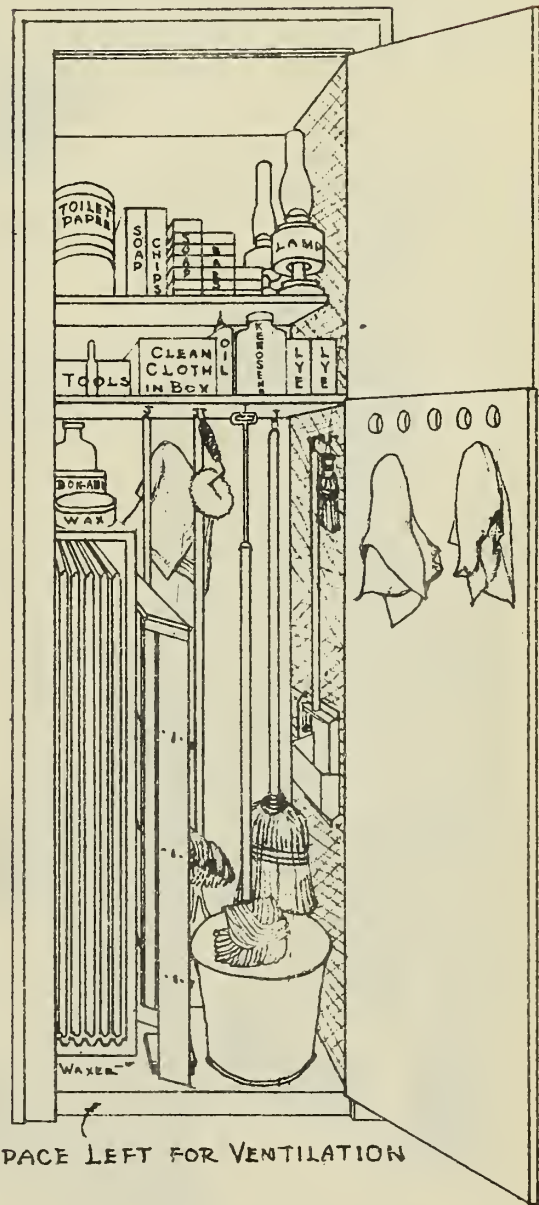


DETAIL OF  
BOTTOM TABLE-  
LEAF SPACER



DETAIL OF  
REAR TABLE-LEAF  
SPACER

GROOVES TO BE COVERED  
WITH FELT



CLOSET CONTENTS	
5	TABLE LEAVES
	WAXER
	STEP LADDER
5	HOOKS FOR LONG ARTICLES
5	HOOKS FOR SHORT ARTICLES
1	SHELF 21" DEEP 27" LONG
1	SHELF 12" DEEP 27" LONG
HEIGHT OF FIRST SHELF FROM BASE 6"	
HEIGHT OF BASE 2"	

SPACE LEFT FOR VENTILATION

CLEANING - CLOSET VARIATIONS		
CONTENTS		INSIDE DIMENSIONS
		DEPTH      WIDTH
A	OMIT TABLE LEAVES	21"      19"

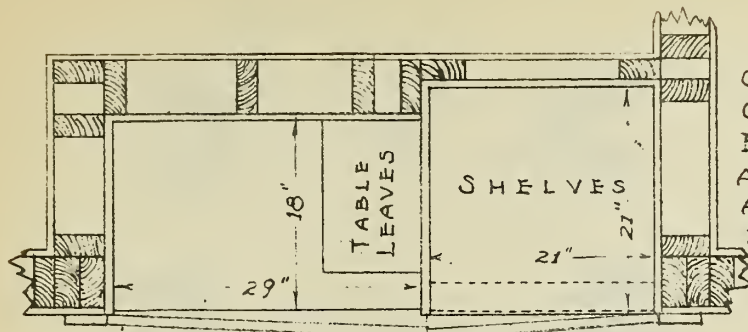


# CLEANING - CLOSET

## PLAN V

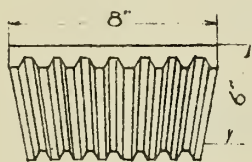
### SIZE - PART I 18"x29"

### PART II 21"x21"



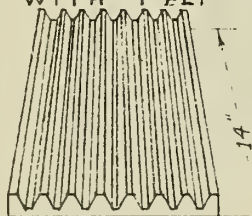
PART I PART II  
PLAN OF CLEANING CLOSET

IT IS OFTEN ECONOMICAL OF SPACE TO PROVIDE TWO CLOSETS TO HOLD CLEANING EQUIPMENT, IRONING BOARD AND TABLE LEAVES. SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT IS ILLUSTRATED BELOW



DETAIL OF REAR TABLE-LEAF SPACER

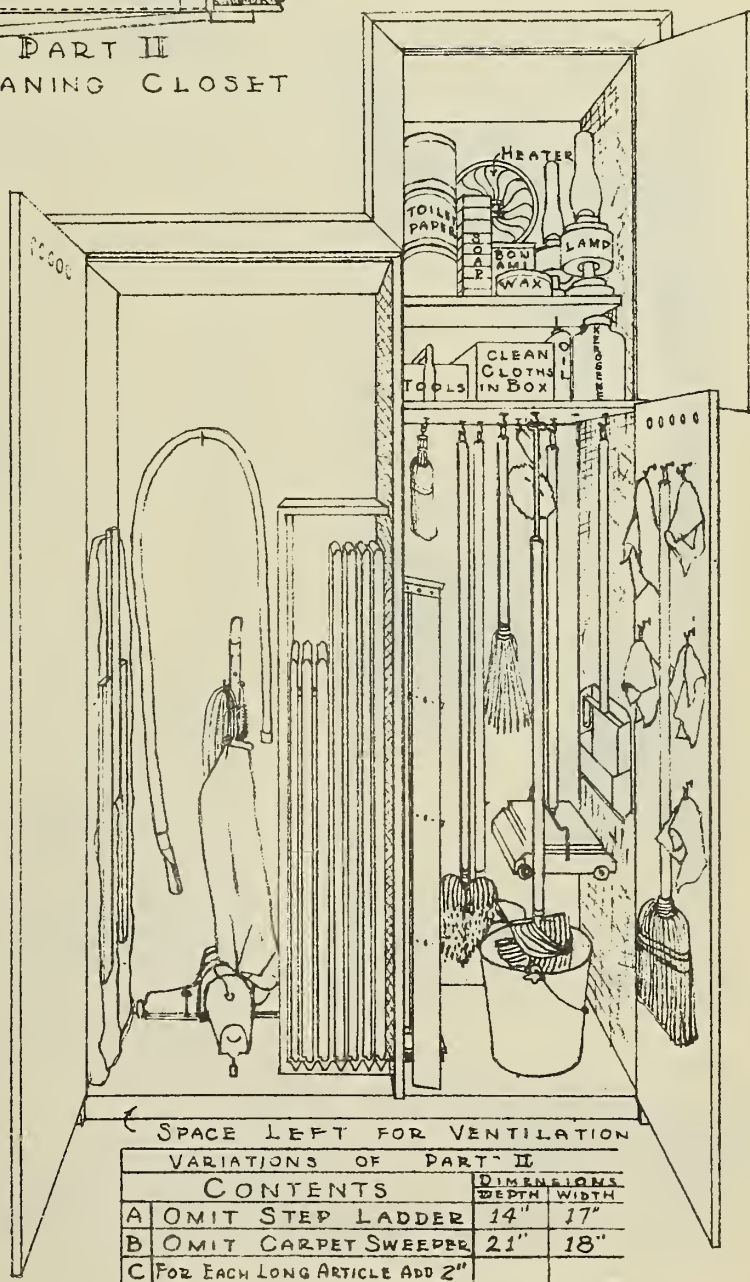
GROOVES TO BE COVERED WITH FELT



DETAIL OF BOTTOM TABLE-LEAF SPACER

CLOSET CONTENTS	
PART I	
VACUUM CLEANER-ATTACHMENTS	
7 TABLE LEAVES	
IRONING BOARD	
PART II	
STEP LADDER	
CARPET SWEEPER	
WAXER	
DAIL	
8 HOOKS FOR LONG ARTICLES	
7 HOOKS FOR SHORT ARTICLES	
1 SHELF 21" DEEP 21" LONG	
1 SHELF 18" DEEP 21" LONG	
HEIGHT OF BASE 2"	
67" FROM FIRST SHELF TO BASE	

VARIATIONS OF PART I	
CONTENTS	DIMENSIONS DEPTH WIDTH
A OMIT TABLE LEAVES	18" 18"
B OMIT IRONING BOARD	18" 25"
C ADD 1" FOR EACH TABLE LEAF	

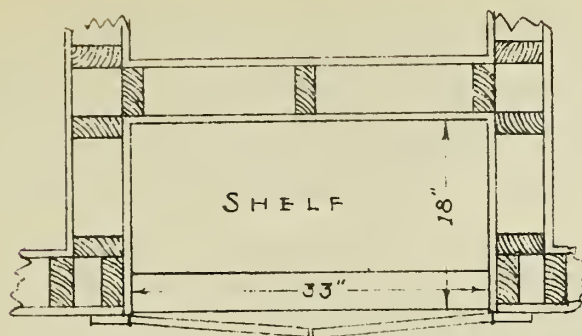


VARIATIONS OF PART II		
CONTENTS		DIMENSIONS DEPTH WIDTH
A OMIT STEP LADDER	14"	17"
B OMIT CARPET SWEEPER	21"	18"
C FOR EACH LONG ARTICLE ADD 2"		

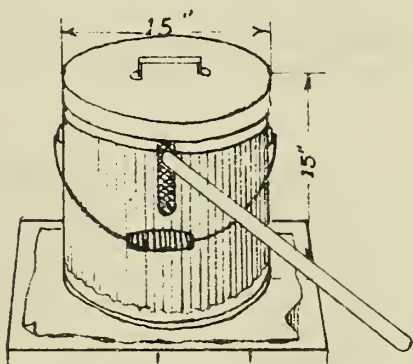


# CLEANING - CLOSET PLAN VI

SIZE 18"X33"



PLAN OF CLEANING-CLOSET

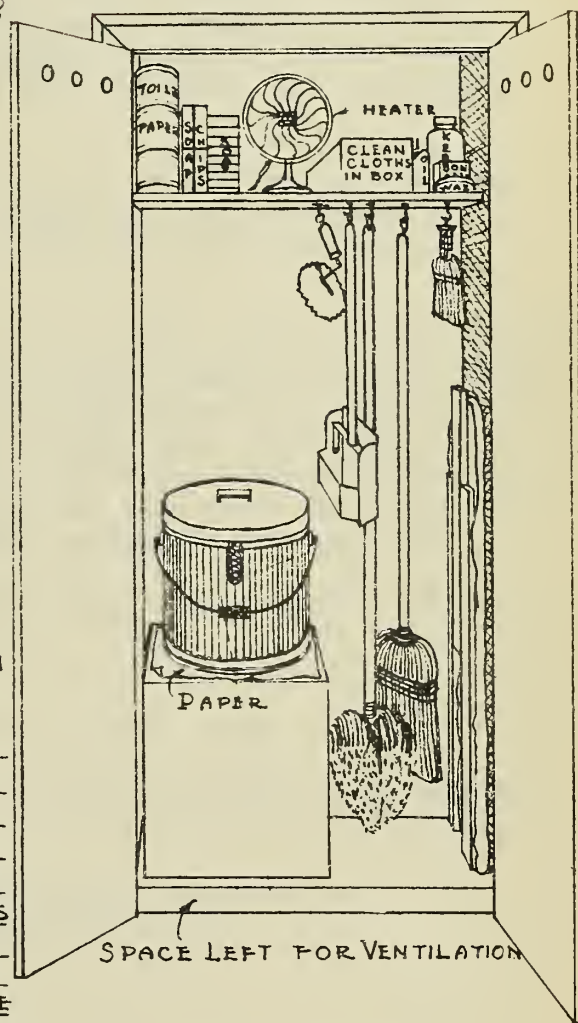


CONTAINER IS MADE BY CUTTING OUT BOTTOM OF A GARBAGE CAN, AND CUTTING SLOT IN SIDE OF CAN FOR INSERTION OF DUST MOP. HEIGHT OF BASE OF CONTAINER SHOULD SUIT HEIGHT OF USER

CLOSET CONTENTS	
DUST CONTAINER	
IRONING BOARD	
3 HOOKS FOR LONG ARTICLES	
3 HOOKS FOR SHORT ARTICLES	
1 SHELF 14" DEEP 33" LONG	
HEIGHT OF BASE 2"	
67" FROM FIRST SHELF TO BASE	

PLAN FOR UPSTAIRS CLOSET FOR HOUSE HAVING NO DUST CHUTE.

DUST CONTAINER IS IN POSITION FOR INSERTION OF DUST MOP.



CLEANING-CLOSET VARIATIONS			
		INSIDE DIMENSIONS	
CONTENTS		DEPTH	WIDTH
A	OMIT DUST CONTAINER	16"	15"
B	OMIT IRONING BOARD	18"	29"
C	OMIT DUST CONTAINER AND IRONING BOARD	14"	11"



## LAUNDRY CLOSETS; COMBINATION CLEANING-AND-LAUNDRY CLOSETS

A storage closet for laundry equipment is almost a necessity if the washing is done in the kitchen or on the back porch. Such a closet may be inexpensively constructed of wall board or ceiling lumber. It should be conveniently located with reference to the place or places where washing is done, and with no obstruction, such as a threshold, to interfere with moving of the washing machine. Good ventilation is essential.

The closets illustrated provide for the laundry equipment commonly used by farm families occupying small houses without laundry rooms. In one of the plans, in addition to laundry equipment, provision is made for three mops, a broom, and a long-handled dustpan, by means of hooks placed on the under side of a shelf set 60 inches from the floor, and accessible from the door of the closet.

The following list includes the dimensions of the various articles of laundry equipment and the arrangement assumed in using the closet. Dimensions of cleaning equipment are given with the section on cleaning closets.

Washing machine	....	33" (overall) diameter, 50" high; stands at back of closet
Washboard	.....	14" wide, 4" thick, 18" high; stands at side of closet
Laundry basket	.....	18" wide, 27" long, 14" high; hangs over washing machine
Boiler	.....	15" wide, 27" long, 18" high; hangs over tubs
Clothes hamper	.....	18" wide, 20" long, 25-1/2" high; accessible from entrance
Wash tubs	.....	24" diameter, 11" deep; one hung above the other
Bucket	.....	12" diameter, 18" deep; accessible from entrance
Stand for tubs,		
folded	.....	20" wide, 6" thick, 48" long; stands on long side
Clothes stick	.....	36" long; hangs
Bluing, soap,		
spot remover,		
kettle, etc.	.....	Shelf 8" wide, 24" long; placed on shelf.
Ironing board,		
folded	.....	16" wide (overall), 5" thick; accessible from entrance
		62" high; stands on wide end, cloth side facing wall
Drying rack,		
folded	.....	34" wide, 8" thick, 25" high; stands on side
Iron (electric)	....	6" wide, 8" long; stands on shelf

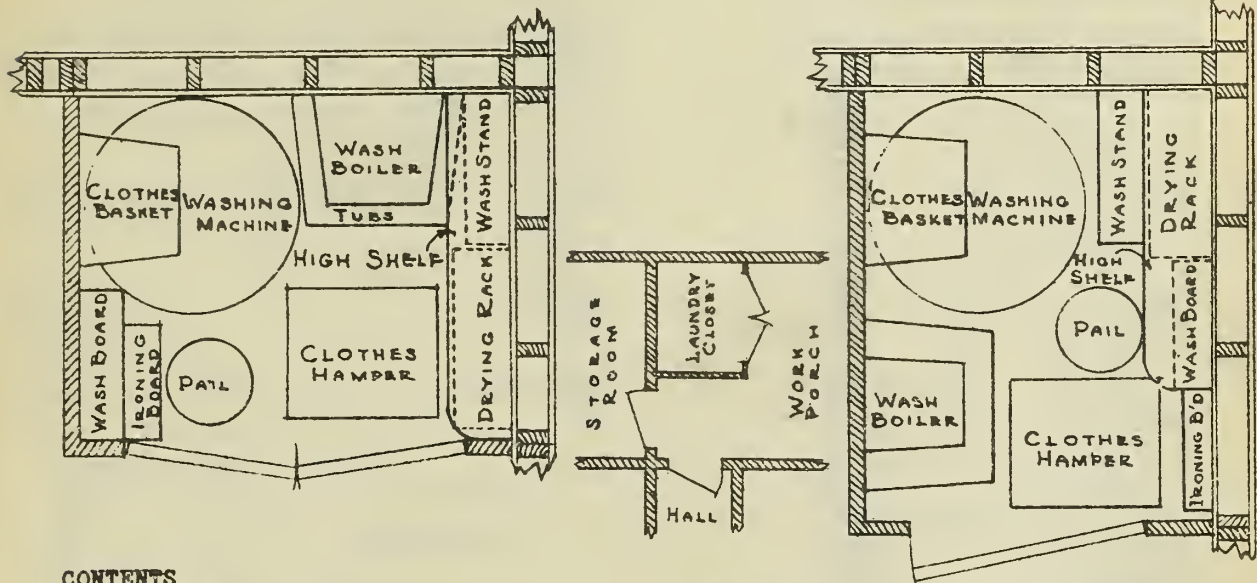


# LAUNDRY CLOSET - SIZE 48"x60"

FOR STORAGE OF LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT IN HOUSE  
HAVING NO LAUNDRY ROOM. SUITABLE FOR LOCATION OFF  
BACK HALL OR PORCH.

A. OPEN ON LONGER SIDE

B. OPEN ON SHORTER SIDE



## CONTENTS

### WASHING EQUIPMENT

Washing machine  
2 Wash tubs; stand for tubs  
Wash boiler  
Laundry basket  
Hamper - used for soiled clothes  
Pail; wash board; clothes stick

Two feet of shelving for bluing, clorox,  
packaged soap, spot remover, small kettle

### IRONING EQUIPMENT:

Portable ironing board  
Drying rack (folding)  
Electric iron (on shelf)

## ASSUMED ARRANGEMENT OF CONTENTS

Soiled clothes hamper and pail are easily reached from door.  
Tubs and wash boiler are hung on wall, one above another.  
Washing machine is placed at back of closet.  
Clothes basket is hung on wall, over washing machine.

## VARIATIONS.

Contents of closet	Dimensions	
	Side on which door is located	Other
Washing and ironing equipment, minimum width*	36"	72"
Washing and ironing equipment, minimum depth**	81"	32"
Washing equipment only	42"	60"
Washing equipment only	60"	42"
Washing equipment only, minimum width*	36"	66"
Washing equipment only, minimum depth**	75"	32"

\*Minimum width is diameter of machine plus allowance on each side for door jamb.

\*\*Minimum depth is diameter of washing machine. Minimum width of door for this shape of closet is diameter of machine. An opening 48" wide is the most convenient.

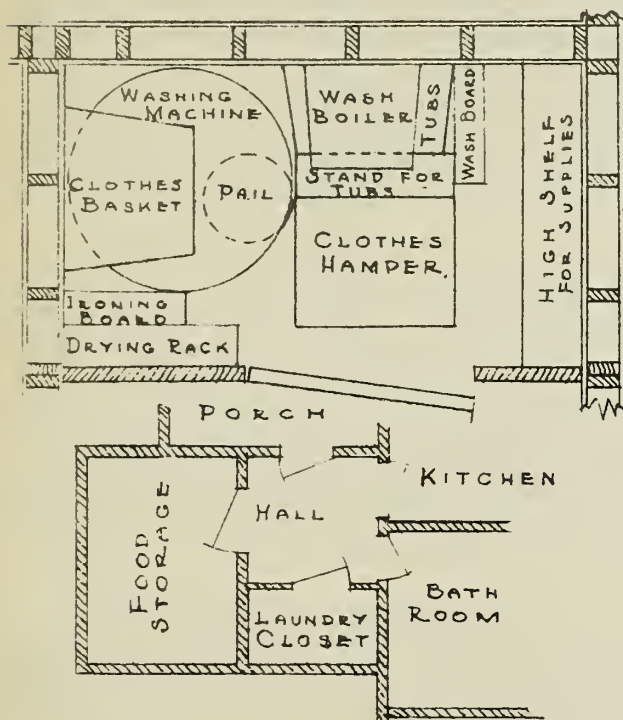


# COMBINATION LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CLOSET

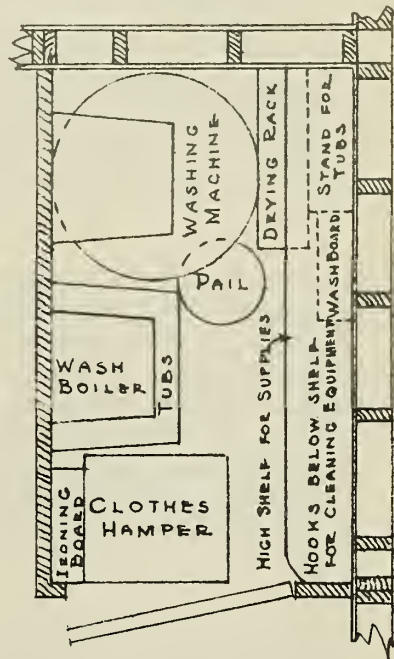
## Size 42"x72"

FOR STORAGE OF LAUNDRY AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT.  
SUITABLE FOR LOCATION OFF BACK HALL OR PORCH.

A. OPEN ON LONGER SIDE



B. OPEN ON SHORTER SIDE



### CONTENTS

#### WASHING EQUIPMENT

Washing machine  
2 Wash tubs; stand for tubs  
Wash boiler  
Laundry basket  
Hamper - used for soiled clothes  
Pail; wash board; clothes stick

Two feet of shelving for bluing, clorox, packaged soap, spot remover, small kettle  
IRONING EQUIPMENT:

Portable ironing board  
Drying rack (folding)  
Electric iron (on shelf)

#### CLEANING EQUIPMENT:

Hooks for 5 long articles as broom, mops, etc.  
Hooks for 3 short articles as whisk broom, cloths, etc.

#### ASSUMED ARRANGEMENT OF CONTENTS

Soiled clothes hamper and pail are easily reached from door.  
Washing machine is placed at back of closet.  
Tubs and wash boiler are hung on wall, one above another.  
Clothes basket is hung on wall, over washing machine.  
Cleaning equipment readily accessible.

### VARIATIONS

Contents of closet	DIMENSIONS	
	Side on which door is located	Other
Washing and cleaning equipment only - minimum width*	36"	72"
Washing and cleaning equipment only - minimum depth**	81"	32"
Washing, ironing, and cleaning equipment - minimum width*	36"	78"
Washing, ironing, and cleaning equipment - minimum depth**	87"	32"

\* Minimum width is diameter of machine plus allowance on each side for door jamb.  
\*\*Minimum depth is diameter of washing machine. Minimum width of door for this shape of closet is diameter of machine. An opening of 48", however, is the most convenient.



## KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

Modern kitchen arrangements may include cabinets, or "reach-in" closets, and pantries, or "walk-in" closets. Where the goal in planning the kitchen is to minimize the amount of walking in the routine tasks, the cabinet is popular, particularly if the room is not required for functions other than the preparation and service of food. A pantry is often preferred where the kitchen is used for many processes beside food preparation; or where it is desirable to keep food supplies in a place that may be locked; or where the cost of storage facilities must be reduced to the minimum; or where there is an unusually large amount of material to be stored.

The first step in planning kitchen storage facilities is to decide on the amount and location of work space required. Table space if needed at either side of the sink. A small amount is needed near the stove, unless the stove top itself includes a portion that is not heated. A small amount is needed near the refrigerator or cooler. Also a space to prepare "made dishes" is important. It is desirable to plan no more worktable space than is actually needed, not only to minimize the cost of built-ins, but also to keep the floor area as small as possible. Worktable space, and hence floor space, can often be reduced by so arranging the kitchen that each space will serve more than one function.

Having decided on the minimum requirements for worktable space, the next step is to plan to utilize the storage space above and below each area. In most farm kitchens this storage space will not be sufficient to care for all articles. A storage closet or pantry often proves to be a relatively inexpensive method of caring for this surplus. Another good method, particularly for the larger home, is to plan floor-to-ceiling storage cabinets between centers.

Most farm households have articles of equipment or supplies that are used mainly for large-quantity cookery or for food preservation, hence are not in continuous use. Since the kitchen work areas should be as small as possible, it is often better to store these articles in a cabinet in the basement or auxiliary workroom than to allow space for them in the kitchen cabinets.

For households where a large amount of food is preserved at home, it is usually best to store the products in a place apart from the kitchen, where light, temperature, and moisture can be controlled.

Articles in frequent use should be stored near the center where they are most often required. However food supplies, especially those of a very perishable nature, should be stored where the temperature, light, and humidity will keep them in best condition, regardless of their nearness to the center of use.

## Suggestions for Utilizing Storage Space

Frequently used articles should be stored so that they may be reached without having to climb or crouch.

Articles should be stored so that they may be removed without moving others, unless they are seldom used, or are used together, or are duplicates.

Hooks should be provided for articles that can be hung if hanging space is readily accessible. This space will hold many more articles if the location of each hook is planned with reference to its intended use.

Containers that cannot be hung may be kept on shelves in single rows.

Small utensils that cannot be hung may be kept in sectioned shallow drawers.

Flat articles, such as pie and cake tins, may be stored in slots formed by partitioning the space between shelves.

Racks of leather or plywood are useful for knives.

Mixing bowls should be stacked only if they are the same size or if they are to be used at the same time.

Store flour, sugar, oatmeal, etc., in bins; coffee and tea in tightly closed receptacles; bread and cake in ventilated metal containers; cookies, crackers, and ready-to-eat cereals in tightly closed, moisture-proof containers.

## Construction of Kitchen Storage Facilities

Shelves should be readily removable and adjustable as to distance apart.

More efficient use can be made of hanging space, such as the door or sides of a cabinet, if the material used for the lining permits one to place a hook wherever desired.

An upper cabinet should be no deeper than necessary to accommodate the largest articles in a single row.

Movable trays are better than shelves in compartments below work counters. The trays should be 4 inches narrower than the compartment itself, to allow spaces for articles hung or placed in racks on the door.

Drawers may be used advantageously as bins. Larger drawers with movable metal insets are preferable to small drawers for supplies stored in less than 25-pound lots.

The hooks suitable for use in hanging kitchen utensils are shown in the accompanying drawing. They were developed from a study of the requirements for the types of kitchen utensils now in common use. Hook No. 1 can be used for most of the utensils. Hook No. 2 is suitable for pitchers, quart measures, and heavy skillets. The double hooks (No. 3) are for articles with wide grip handles, such as potato mashers, graters, Dover beaters, bread pans, and dish pans.

The following are basic dimensions:

Minimum length of counter for draining and drying dishes, 32 inches.  
Minimum length of counter for stacking dishes, 36 inches.  
Maximum height from floor to shelf intended for articles frequently used, 72 inches.

The following margins should be allowed about articles to insure movement of the hand in placing or removing them.

In front of article stored on shelf, 2 inches.  
Between article and shelf above, 3 inches  
Between a hook and the lower edge of an article hung above it, 3 inches  
Between the backs of utensils hung on the side walls of a cabinet,  
4 inches

#### Material to be Stored

##### Serving center:

Bread, cake, cookies  
Ready-to-eat cereals, crackers, etc.  
Loaf sugar, honey, candies, dried fruits served from packages  
Relishes not requiring low temperature  
Bread and cake knives, bread board, cake rack  
Ladles and serving spoons, serving forks, butcher knives  
Dishes, silver and linen used for everyday meals (unless warmed compartment is provided for platters, vegetables dishes, plates, and cups)  
Dishes, silver, linen, and table decorations used for company meals, and infrequently used dishes, unless provided for in dining room  
Mats for hot dishes, serving trays

##### Sink center:

Dried fruits and vegetables, and uncooked cereals which require washing or soaking.  
Stew kettles, double boilers, saucepans  
Colanders, strainers  
Ice-cream dipper  
Paring knives, slicing knives, scissors, vegetable brushes  
Dishpans, rinse pans, dish drainers  
Pot cleaners, cleaning brushes  
Sink strainer, dish scraper  
Dish towels, dish cloths, hand towels  
Soap containers  
Garbage container  
Drinking glasses  
Flower containers

Cloth for wiping up spilled water from floor  
Drain cleaner, scouring powder, soap  
Hand lotion

Mixing center:

Dried fruits used in made dishes and not requiring washing or soaking  
Flour, meal, other uncooked cereals used mainly in preparing made dishes  
Sugar  
Leavening agents, dry yeast  
Cornstarch, gelatin, junket  
Spices, flavorings, and colorings used in made dishes; cake decorations  
Mixing bowls, chopping bowl  
Measuring cups  
Grinders, choppers, shredders, graters, reamers, nut crackers, scissors, egg beaters, egg whips, meat pounder, meat saw  
Spatulas, knives, mixing spoons, measuring spoons  
Dough cutters, sifters, rolling pins  
Cake decorators, cookie "guns", etc.; molds  
Baking pans - bread, cake, pies, muffins, cookies; casseroles  
Lunch boxes, thermos bottles  
Freezer inset  
Boards - pastry, meat, vegetable  
Electric mixer  
Wax paper, paper napkins (for lunches), paper dishes  
Recipes

Stove center:

Uncooked cereals used for porridge, and others such as quick-cooking tapioca  
Coffee and tea  
Salt, pepper, other seasonings; flour in dredger  
Ladles, stirring spoons, masher, ricer  
Spatulas, turners, forks, wire toaster  
Skillets, griddles, broilers, roasters  
Coffee pot, tea pot  
Utensil lids, pan holders, lifters  
Deep-fat kettle and basket  
Pressure cooker, steamer  
Thermometers  
Matches, stove polishes  
Fuel, kindling, papers for cleaning or making fires  
Hot-water tank

Draft cooler:

Fresh fruits and vegetables, unless highly perishable  
Cured meats, cured cheese  
Cooking fats  
Sirups, molasses  
Chocolate, cocoa, coconut, malted milk  
Opened jellies; jams, relishes, etc.; candied fruits  
Salad dressing, vinegar  
Unshelled nuts  
Bouillon cubes

Refrigerator and draft cooler (it is assumed that refrigerator space will be kept to the minimum because of its cost, and that the refrigerator will not be operated during the cooler months):

Foods requiring chilling before use

Left-over foods, perishable foods prepared in large quantities

Milk and cream, butter, eggs, fresh meat

Highly perishable fruits and vegetables

Salad oil, peanut butter, shelled nuts, cod-liver oil

Opened packages of perishable foods - fruits, vegetables; meat, fish, evaporated milk

Soft yeast

Unassigned:

Containers for foods kept in cooler or refrigerator, preferably placed near the work surface where foods are transferred to them

Articles used only in connection with food preservation, preferably in place where the processes are carried on, which may or may not be in the kitchen. They may include kettles; processing vats; tools, as lard press, fruit press, sausage grinder; supplies, as paraffin, jar tops, spices, and preservatives

Articles used in egg packing and storage, in butter making, or in care of milk, butter, or cream

Articles used in preparing infant's food and in feeding child in kitchen

Unopened canned foods

Empty fruit jars, before taking to food-storage room

Kitchen aprons

Scales

Can openers, bottle openers, etc.

Tub for ice-cream freezer

Popcorn, popper

Sacks, wrapping paper, string

Hammer and other tools, knife sharpener

Picnic kit

Clean rags, cheesecloth, etc.

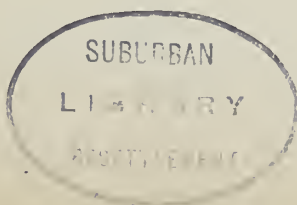
Electric toaster, waffle iron, percolator, electric cords

Waste basket

Paper, pencil

Table leaves, false table-top unless provided for outside kitchen

Water jugs



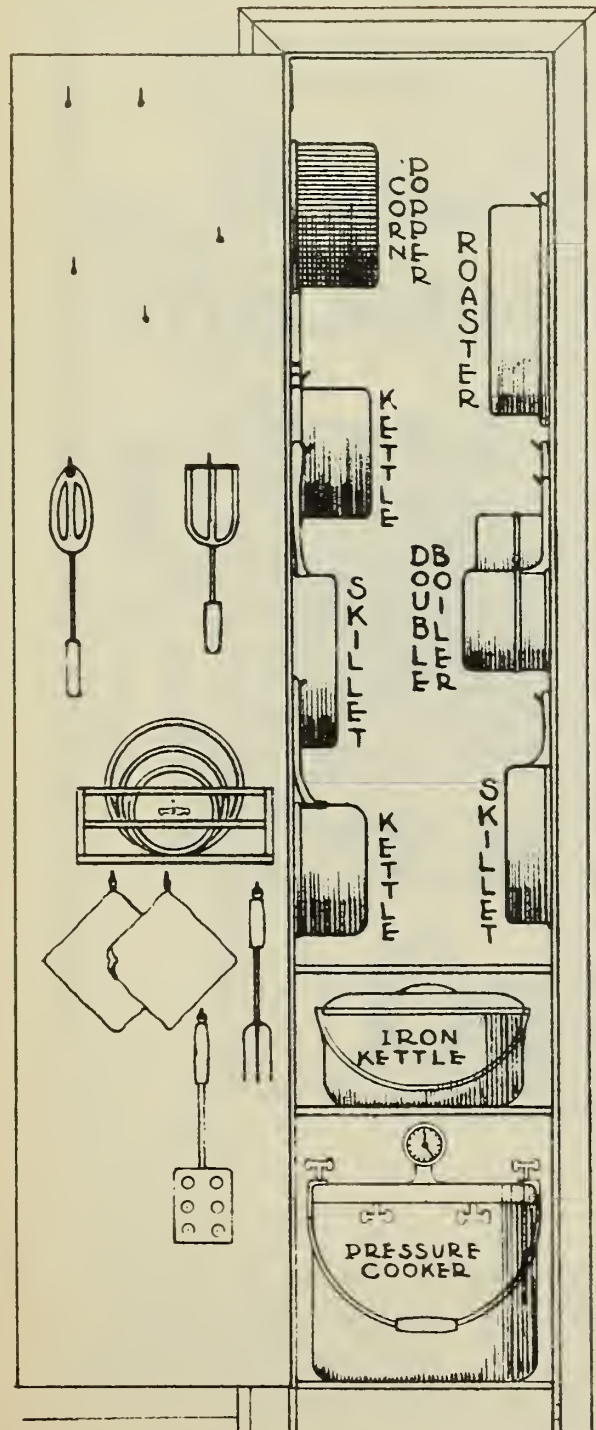


# KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

## PLAN I

SIZE 18"X18"

EXTENDS TO CEILING. PROVIDES SPACE FOR EQUIPMENT USED AT STOVE. SHELVES ARE 15" DEEP.

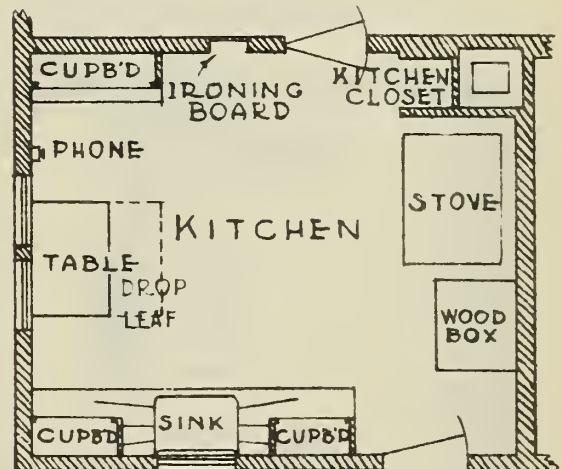


HOOKS ARE PLACED ON SIDES OF UPPER PART OF CLOSET. FOR KETTLES, FRYING PANS, ETC.

ADJUSTABLE SHELVES IN LOWER PART PROVIDE FOR HEAVY ARTICLES.

RACK FOR LIDS IS PLACED ON DOOR, AT ELBOW HEIGHT.

HOOKS ARE PLACED ABOVE AND BELOW LID RACK FOR SMALL UTENSILS.



CLOSET SHOULD BE LOCATED NEAR STOVE



# KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

## PLAN II

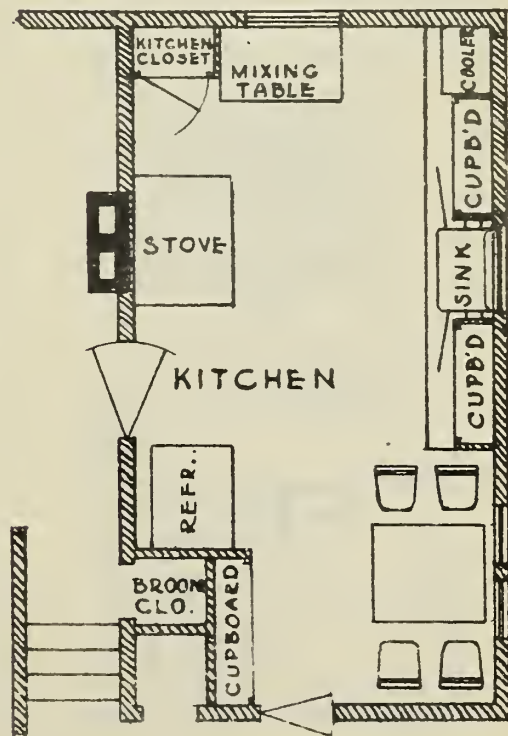
SIZE 18" x 30"

CLOSET NEAR STOVE AND MIXING TABLE. FOR EQUIPMENT AND STAPLE SUPPLIES USED AT BOTH CENTERS.



SHELVES 15" WIDE. LOWER PART OF PARTITIONED SECTION IS 38" FROM FLOOR. SHELVES ABOVE AND BELOW ARE ADJUSTABLE TO 2" INTERVALS. MOVABLE PARTITIONS FORM COMPARTMENTS FOR PIE TINS, MUFFIN PANS, ETC. SPACE IS LEFT BETWEEN THE DOOR AND THE FRONT EDGES OF SHELVES TO PERMIT SMALL ARTICLES TO BE HUNG ON THE DOOR AND AT THE SIDES OF THE SHELVES.

FLOOR PLAN SHOWING CLOSET BETWEEN MIXING TABLE AND STOVE





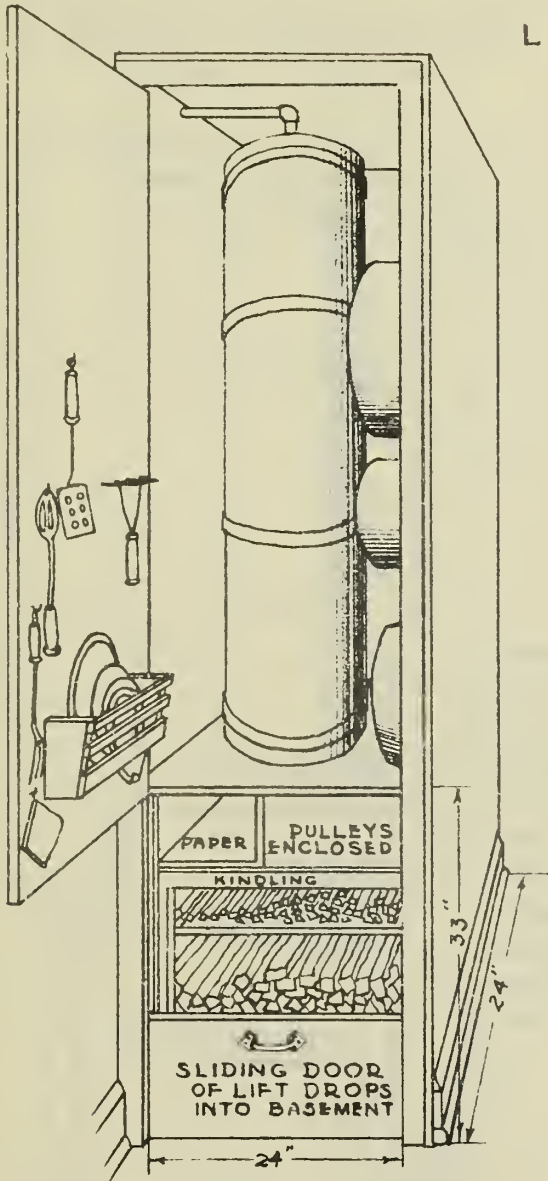
# KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

## PLAN III

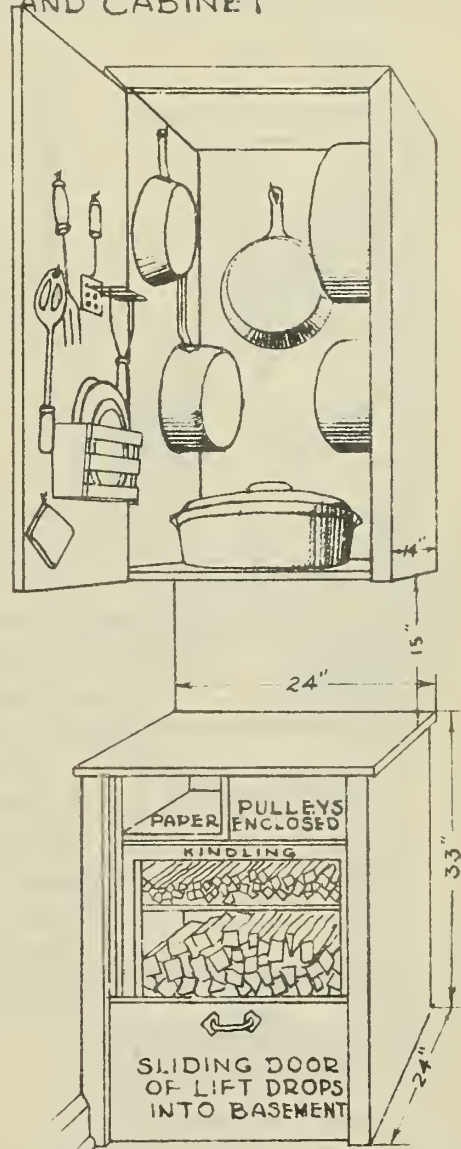
### SIZE 24" x 24"

#### WOOD LIFT AND CABINET.

A. SPACE ABOUT HOT-WATER TANK USED FOR UTENSIL STORAGE.

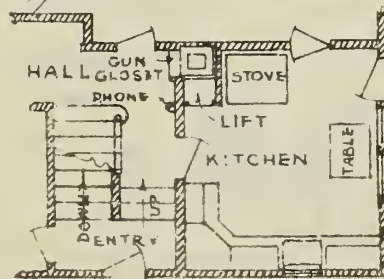


B. ENTIRE UPPER CABINET USED FOR UTENSIL STORAGE. WORK COUNTER BETWEEN LIFT AND CABINET.



UPPER PART PROVIDES FOR 40-GALLON TANK WITH INSULATION.

TANK MAY BE ELEVATED INTO ATTIC TO GIVE MORE SPACE FOR UTENSILS. SEE PLAN IV B DEPTH OF CUPBOARD ABOVE LIFT MAY BE REDUCED TO 18"





# KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

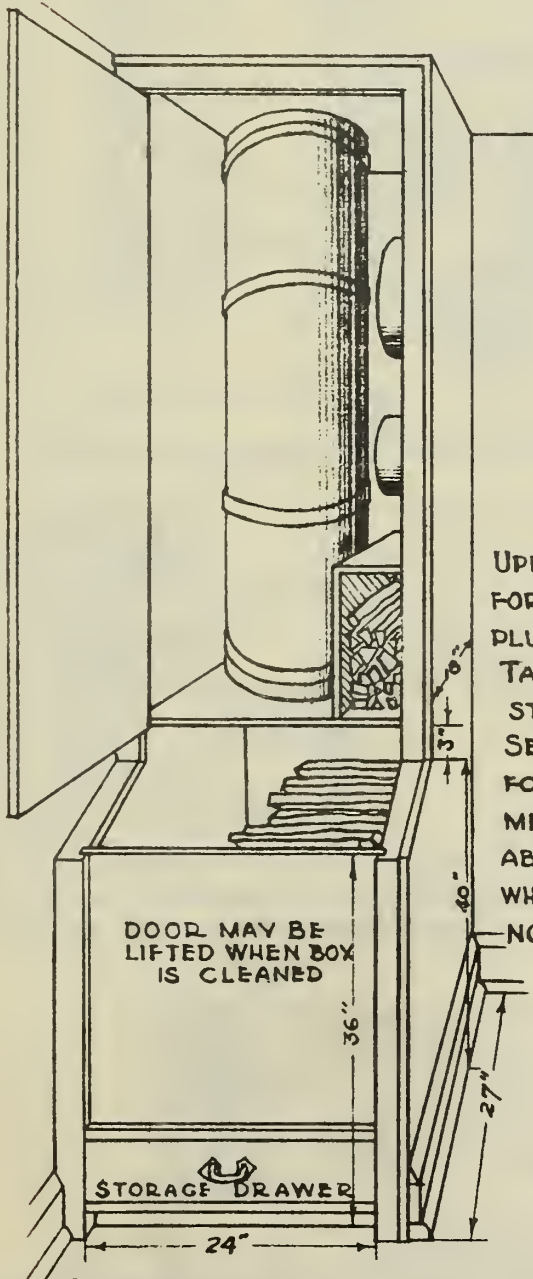
## PLAN IV

SIZE 24"x27"

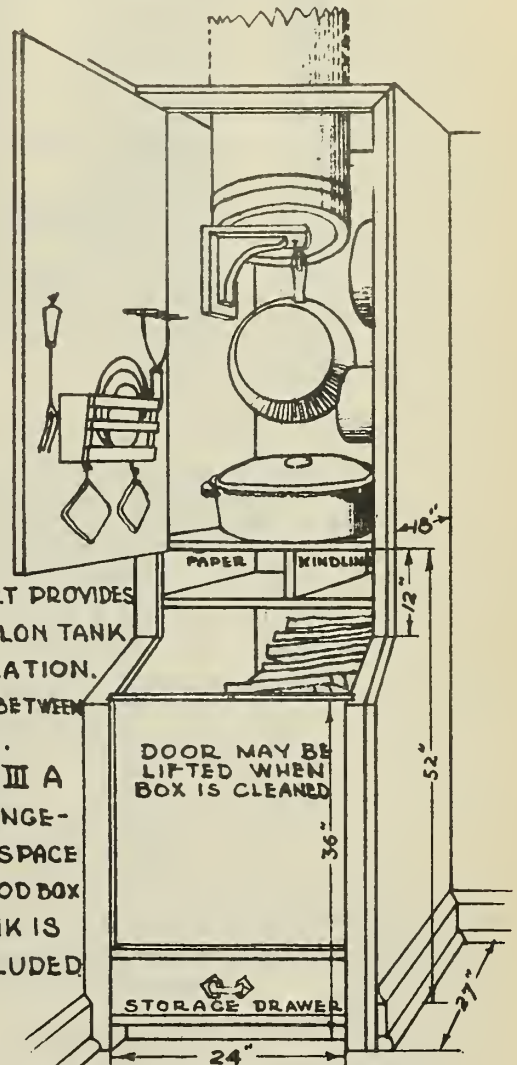
WOOD BOX AND CABINET ENCLOSING HOT-WATER TANK.

A. TOP OF TANK PLACED AGAINST CEILING.

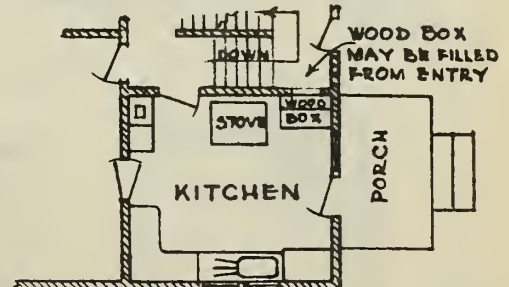
B. TANK EXTENDS INTO ATTIC



SPACE AT SIDE FOR STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT AND KINDLING.



STORAGE SPACE BELOW AND AT SIDE OF TANK AND ON LOWER PART OF DOOR.



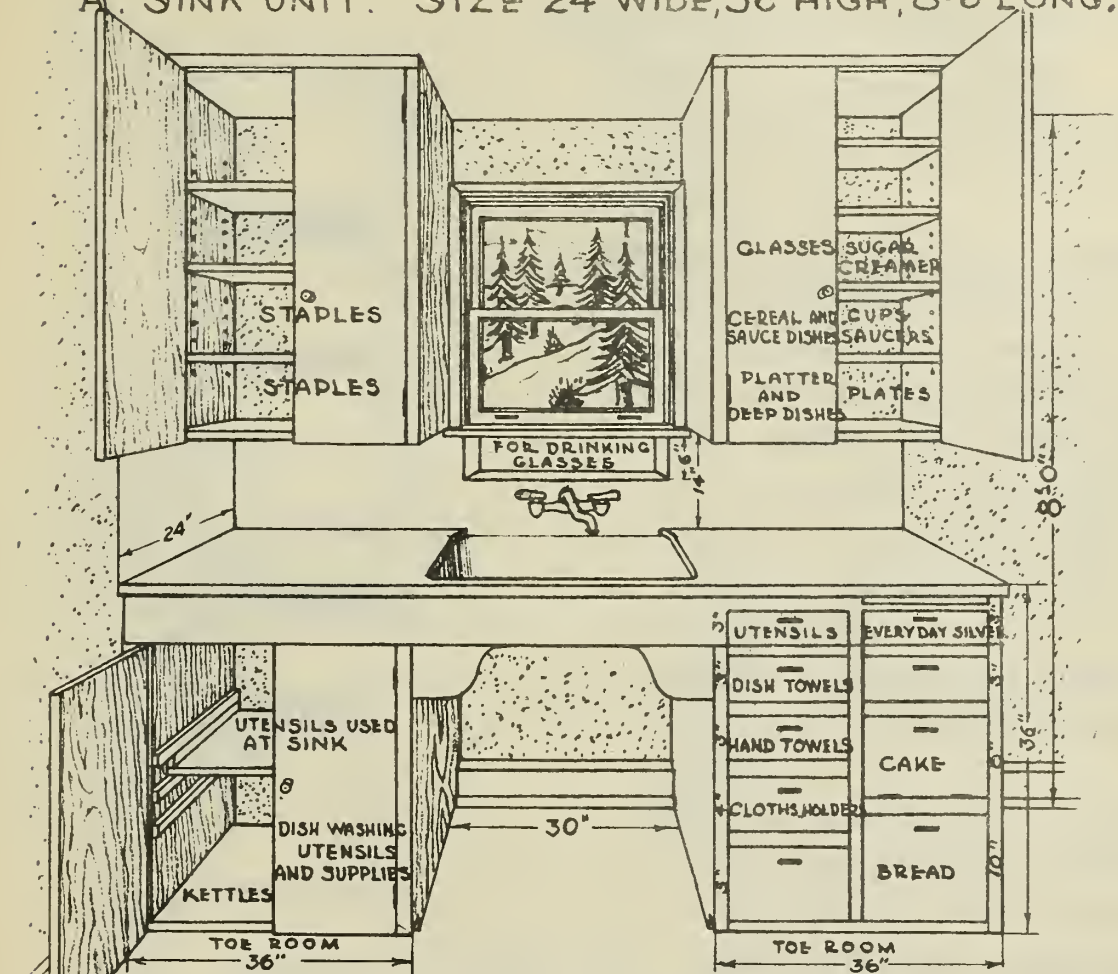
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# KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS PLAN V

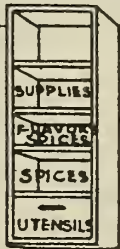
UTILIZATION OF STORAGE SPACE ABOVE AND BELOW  
WORK SURFACE.

A. SINK UNIT. SIZE 24" WIDE, 36" HIGH, 8'-6" LONG.



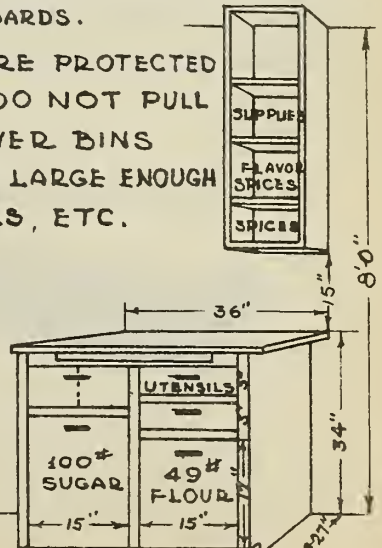
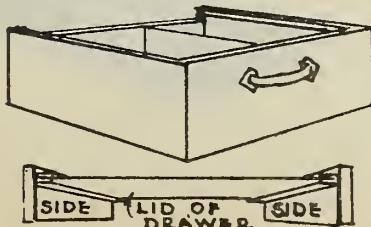
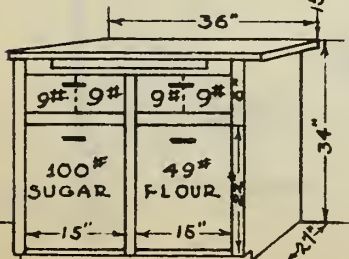
PLAN B. MIXING TABLE 27" DEEP, 34" HIGH AND 36" LONG.

1. HAS FOUR BINS OF 9# CAPACITY. 2. HAS TWO BINS OF 9# CAPACITY. UTENSIL  
DRAWER IN UPPER CABINET. DRAINAGE BELOW WORK SURFACE. HAS PLACE  
FOR CUTTING BOARDS.



CONTENTS OF BINS ARE PROTECTED  
BY METAL LIDS WHICH DO NOT PULL  
OUT WITH DRAWER. DRAWER BINS  
FOR FLOUR AND SUGAR ARE LARGE ENOUGH  
TO HOLD SCOOPS, SIFTERS, ETC.

MOVABLE METAL INSET  
6" X 6 1/2" X 25 1/2"





# KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

## PLAN VI

### SIZE 22"X22"

#### VENTILATED CLOSET FOR STORAGE OF FOODS.

ESSENTIALS IN CONSTRUCTION  
TIGHT-FITTING DOOR.

SHELVES REMOVABLE AND  
ADJUSTABLE AS TO DISTANCES  
APART.

SHELVES AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE.  
THEY MAY BE MADE OF WOODEN  
SLATS OR HEAVY WIRE.

TWO VENTS ARE ESSENTIAL.

THE LOWER ONE SHOULD BE  
AT OR BELOW THE FLOOR  
LEVEL, THE UPPER ONE  
SHOULD BE AS HIGH AS  
POSSIBLE.

LARGE VENTS ARE MORE  
EFFECTIVE THAN SMALL  
ONES.

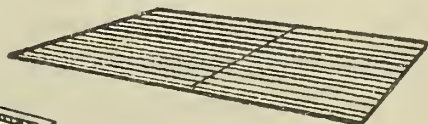
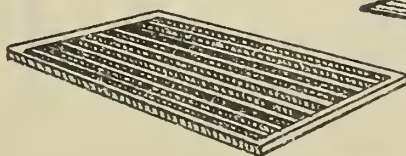
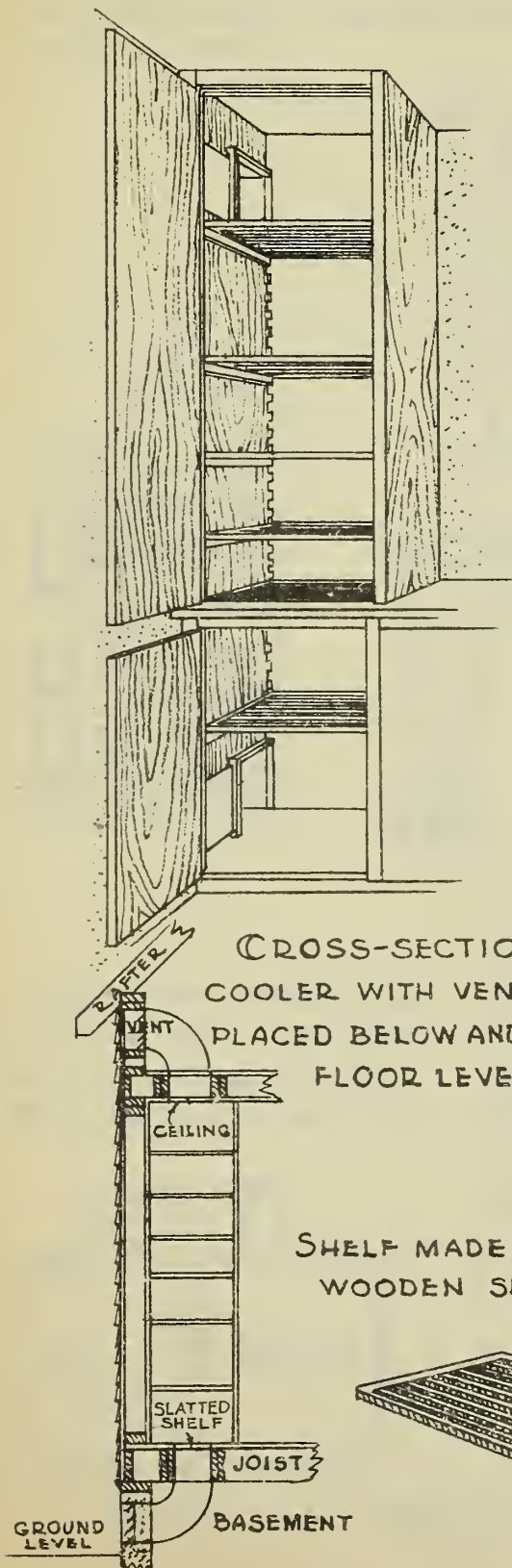
VENTS SHOULD BE COVERED  
WITH FINE-MESH COPPER  
SCREENING WHICH CAN BE  
REMOVED FOR CLEANING.

VENTS SHOULD BE FITTED  
WITH SOME ARRANGEMENT  
FOR CLOSING WHICH CAN  
BE OPERATED FROM INSIDE.

CROSS-SECTION OF  
COOLER WITH VENTS  
PLACED BELOW AND ABOVE  
FLOOR LEVELS.

SHELF MADE OF  
WOODEN SLATS

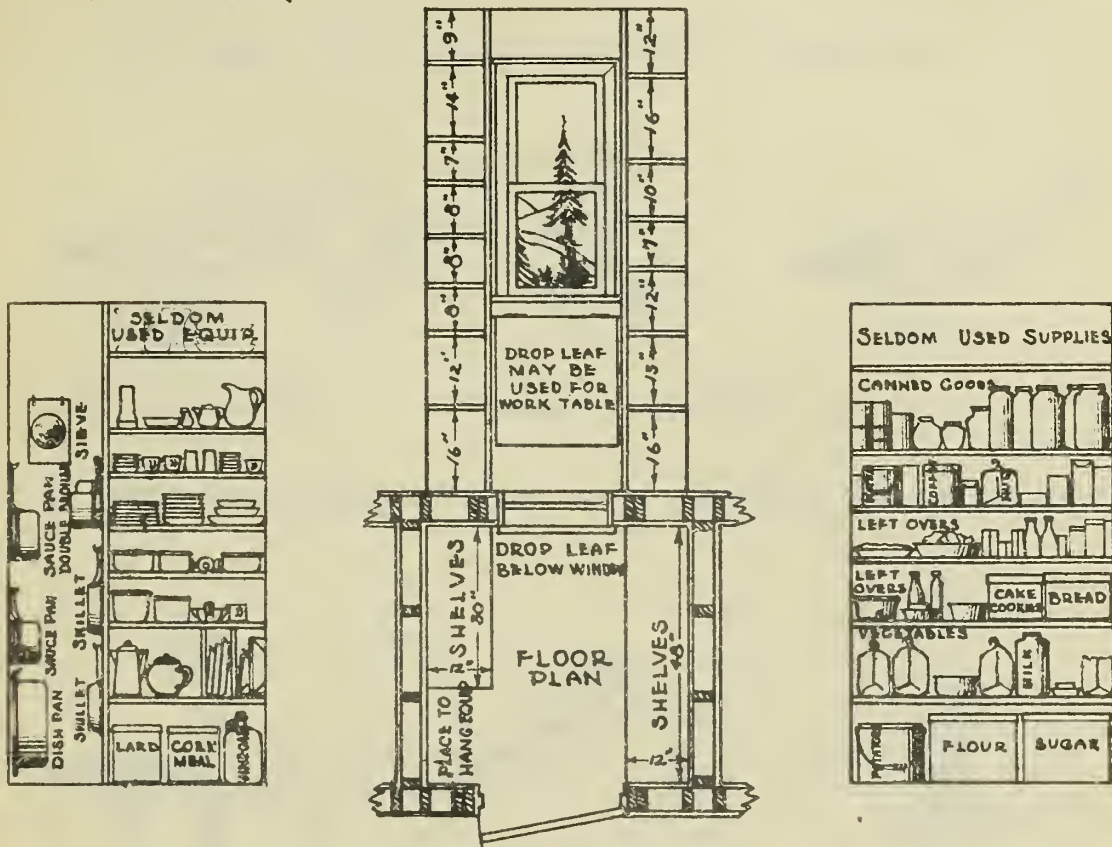
SHELF MADE OF WIRE



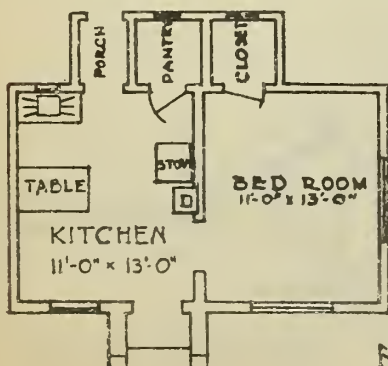


# PLAN VII KITCHEN STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS SIZE 48"x48"

HOLDS ALL KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR MEDIUM-SIZED FAMILY. STORAGE WITHIN REACH PROVIDES ONLY FOR ARTICLES IN CURRENT USE. CLOSET VENTILATED BY A DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW. MAY ALSO HAVE SCREENED VENT AT FLOOR LEVEL.



TWO-ROOM HOUSE-PLAN SHOWING HOW THE ABOVE KITCHEN CLOSET OR PANTRY MAY BE USED.



## CAPACITY AND ASSUMED METHOD OF STORING

SHELF SPACE	WIDTH	LENGTH
FOR UTENSILS	12"	7'
DISHES-FOR SIX	12"	7'
LARGE-QUANTITY STAPLES	16"	5½'
OTHER FOODS	12"	20'

SPACE FOR ARTICLES WHICH WILL HANG.

LARGE ARTICLES — 18" WIDE

SMALL ARTICLES — ON DOOR

FLAT ARTICLES, AS PIE TINS -  
2 SLOTS 3" WIDE

LIDS — IN RACK ON DOOR

NOTE — LARGE CANS AND TWO-QUART JARS ARE USED FOR BULK SUPPLIES, AS FLOUR, SUGAR, ETC.

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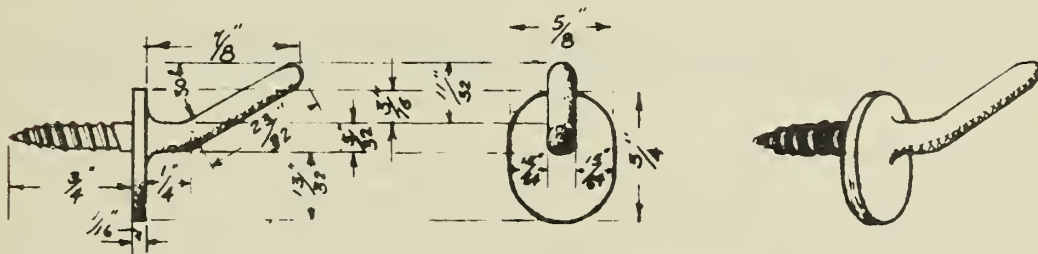
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# HOOKS FOR KITCHEN CLOSETS

FULL-SIZE. DIMENSIONED FOR USE IN HANGING KITCHEN UTENSILS.

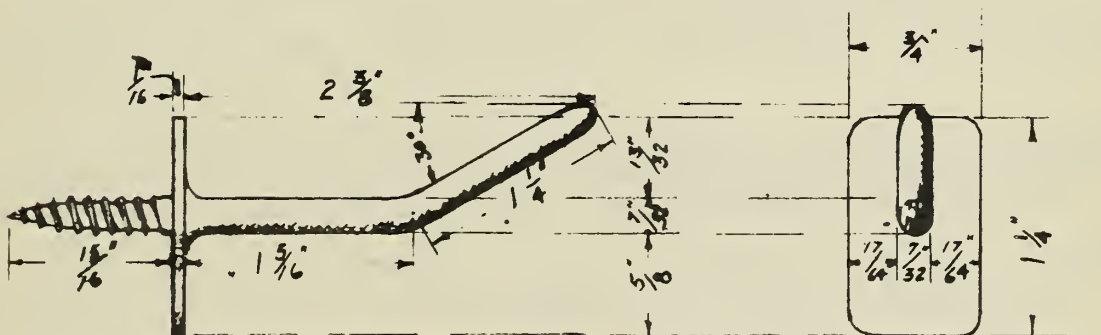
## 1. SUITABLE FOR MOST KITCHEN UTENSILS



SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

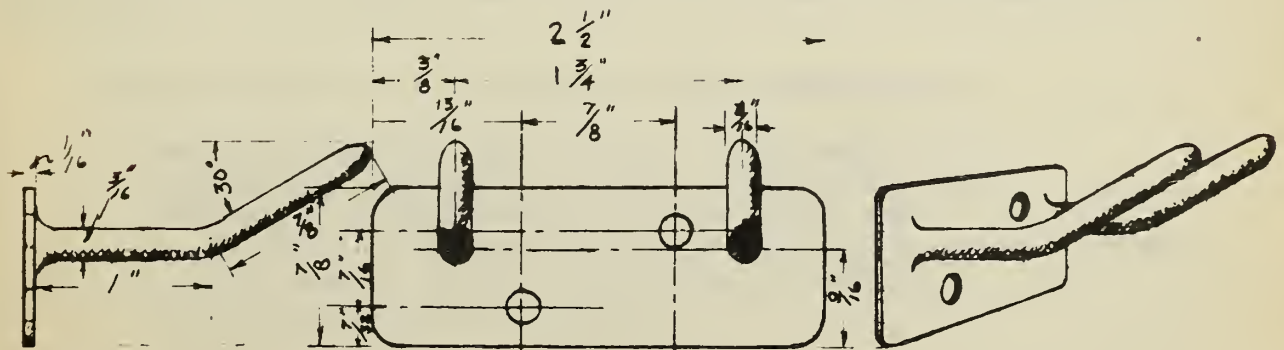
## 2. FOR PITCHERS, KETTLES WITH HANDLES SET BELOW EDGE, ETC.



SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

## 3. FOR ARTICLES WITH WIDE FLAT HANDLES



SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

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## FOOD-STORAGE ROOMS FOR CANNED AND CURED PRODUCTS

Certain food products require storage space that is cool, dry, ventilated, and frost proof. These products include canned goods, kraut, vinegar, pickles, cured meats, and lard, as well as fruits stored for ripening, such as peaches, pears, grapes, and prunes. Large amounts of long-keeping fruits and vegetables, such as potatoes, apples, and root vegetables, which require a moist atmosphere, should be kept elsewhere.

The food-storage room should be readily accessible from the back of the house and from the kitchen. If canning is done outside the kitchen, the storage room should be readily accessible from this work center also.

For the house where canning is done in the kitchen the food-storage room may be located off the back porch or entry, with a door on the porch side and one on the ground level. Sometimes it is possible to locate the first-floor storage room so that only one door at grade level is needed and access from the kitchen side is provided by a pass window. If such a pass window is installed, a wide shelf on the storage-room side should be placed on a level with the sill.

If the food-storage room and the workroom where canning is done are located in the basement, a desirable feature is an outside basement stairs, wide enough to permit large containers to be carried without difficulty, and with a slope of not more than 33 degrees.

The food-storage room should be well insulated. Inexpensive methods of constructing basement partitions or double-walled rooms are described in bulletins dealing with the storage of market eggs and other farm products.

Ventilation may be provided by means of openings at the top and bottom of the room. Ventilation is not essential if only sealed containers are stored.

If there is a window in the room, it should be equipped with an opaque shade.

Shelves should be movable and adjustable as to distances apart. An interval of 3 inches is satisfactory, the lowest slot being placed 9 inches from the floor. The highest shelf should be not more than 72 inches from the floor.

Satisfactory ways of storing the various products are:

- Fruit jars and tin cans - 2 rows to the shelf
- Bottles and small jelly glasses - 3 rows to the shelf
- Tin cans - stacked two deep - 2 rows to the shelf
- Heavy articles, as large stone jars and kegs, on movable slatted platforms set on 2-by-4-inch pieces or casters
- Cured meats - hung from rafters

# Dimensions

Free floor space sufficient for a person to enter - 24 by 24 inches minimum

Width of door - 2 feet 8 inches if storage room is used for kegs, crates, etc. If room is used for canned goods only, 2 feet 4 inches is wide enough.

Width of shelving - use 12-inch boards for shelves for small containers This width accommodates 2 rows of glass jars or tin cans, or 3 rows of bottles or jelly glasses

Wider shelves will be needed for stone jars and for shallow containers, such as crocks or flat pans. For such containers, 18 inches is a good width for shelves and platforms

For estimating amount of shelving, the following is a good working basis:

Pint and quart glass jars - 19 feet per 100 jars, stored 2 rows to the shelf

Half-gallon glass jars - 20 feet per 100 jars, stored 2 rows to the shelf

Tin cans, No. 2-1/2 - 9 feet per 100 cans, stacked two deep, and stored 2 rows to the shelf

Pint glass bottles - 9 feet per 100 bottles, stored 3 rows to the shelf

To estimate the distances between shelves, add 2 inches to the height of small containers, and 8 inches to those too heavy to move easily. The heights of containers in common use are:

	Inches		Inches
Glass jars:		Stone jars:	
Half-gallon..	9-1/2 - 10-1/2	2-gallon .....	10
Quart .....	7 - 7-1/2	5-gallon .....	12-1/2
Pint .....	4 - 5-1/2	10-gallon .....	18
Half-pint ...	3-1/2 - 4	15-gallon .....	23
		20-gallon .....	28
Jelly glasses:		Jugs:	
Tall .....	3-1/2 - 4	Half-gallon .....	10
Squat.....	2 - 3	1-gallon .....	10
Bottles:		Crate, 30-pound .....	5
Pint .....	12	Apple box, 60-pound ..	11
Tin cans:		Potato sack:	
No. 2-1/2 ...	5	100-pound .....	32
No. 10 .....	7	50-pound .....	28
		Basket, 1-bushel .....	18

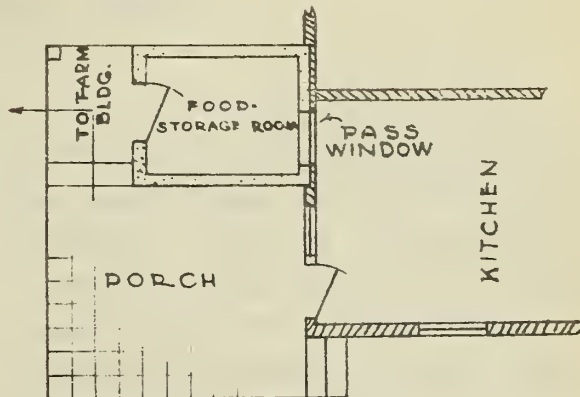
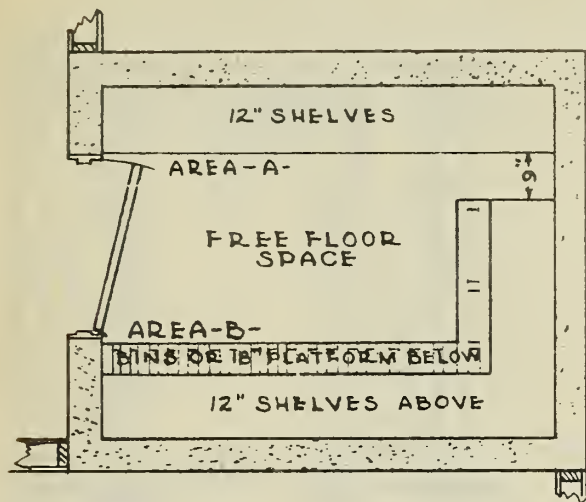
On farms where egg production is carried on on a small scale, facilities for packing eggs and for storing them until marketed may be provided in the food-storage room. For this purpose a table or shelf is needed at least 27 inches wide and with a working surface 25 inches from the floor. The length will depend on the number of cases likely to be packed at a time. The first shelf above it should be at an interval of not less than 25 inches.

# FOOD-STORAGE ROOMS

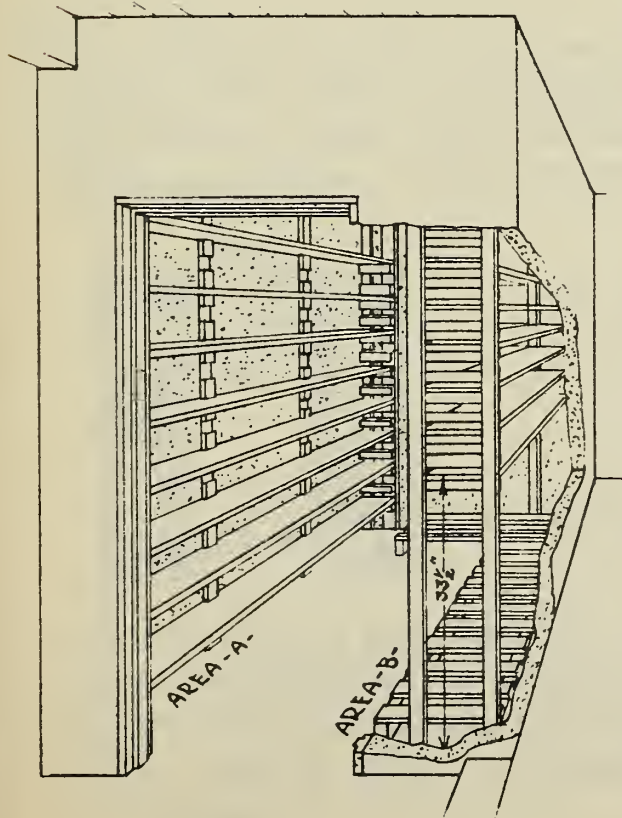
## PLAN I

### SIZE 5'-6" x 7'-0"

MINIMUM WIDTH FOR TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT ILLUSTRATED



LOCATION OF FOOD-STORAGE ROOM IN FARM HOUSE WHERE CANNING IS DONE IN KITCHEN



AMOUNT OF BIN OR PLATFORM SPACE - APPROXIMATELY 10 FEET

AMOUNT OF TWELVE-INCH SHELVING WHEN SHELVES ARE PLACED AN AVERAGE OF 9" APART:

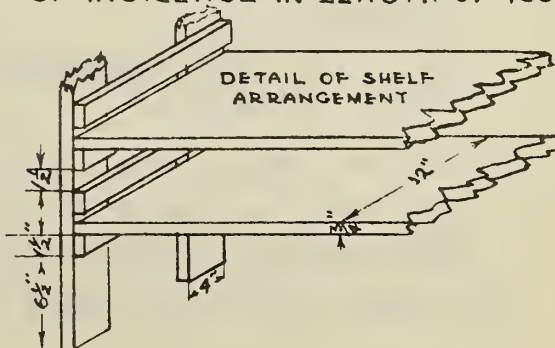
AREA A - 8 SHELVES, TOTAL 56'

AREA B - 5 SHELVES, TOTAL 49'

TOTAL - 105' OF TWELVE-INCH SHELVING

APPROXIMATE CAPACITY OF TWELVE-INCH SHELVES - 525 GLASS JARS OR 1165 TIN CANS.

CAPACITY INCREASES 75 GLASS JARS OR 165 TIN CANS FOR EACH FOOT OF INCREASE IN LENGTH OF ROOM.



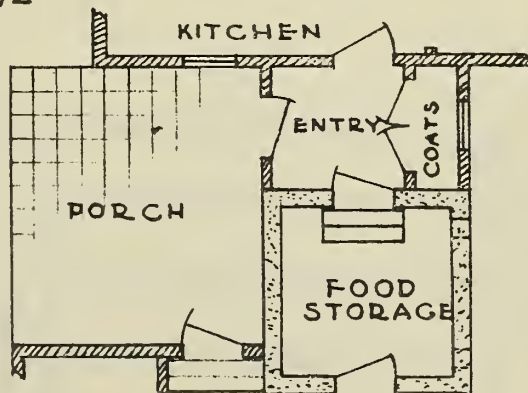


## ARRANGEMENT AND CAPACITY OF SQUARE ROOMS.

The diagram illustrates a platform scale layout. It features a large rectangular area labeled "AREA A" with a width of 72" and a length of 32". This area is flanked by "BINS OR PLATFORM BELOW SHELVS" on both sides. A smaller rectangular area, labeled "AREA B", is positioned above "AREA A". "AREA B" has a width of 18" and a height of 9". The distance from the top edge of "AREA A" to the bottom edge of "AREA B" is 12". The distance from the right edge of "AREA B" to the right edge of "AREA A" is 18". The overall width of the scale is 72".

AREA B: - JELLY CABINET. SHELVES  
9" WIDE, PLACED 6" APART. FIRST  
SHELF 12" FROM FLOOR. APPROX-  
-IMATE CAPACITY 80 CONTAINERS

A technical drawing of a platform with steps. The platform is 72 inches wide and 72 inches deep. It has a central section labeled "STEPS" that is 72 inches wide. The steps are 28 inches high and 32 inches deep. On either side of the steps are shelves, each labeled "SHELVES" and "BINS OR PLATFORM BELOW". The shelves are 72 inches high and 72 inches deep. The entire structure is 72 inches wide and 72 inches deep.



SPACE FOR 5 SHELVES PLACED ABOVE BINS OR PLATFORM, AN AVERAGE OF 9" APART. TOTAL- 60 FEET OF TWELVE-INCH SHELVING, HOLDING APPROXIMATELY 300 GLASS JARS OR 670 TIN CANS. TWO SIX-FOOT BINS OR PLATFORMS.



# FOOD STORAGE ROOMS

## PLAN III

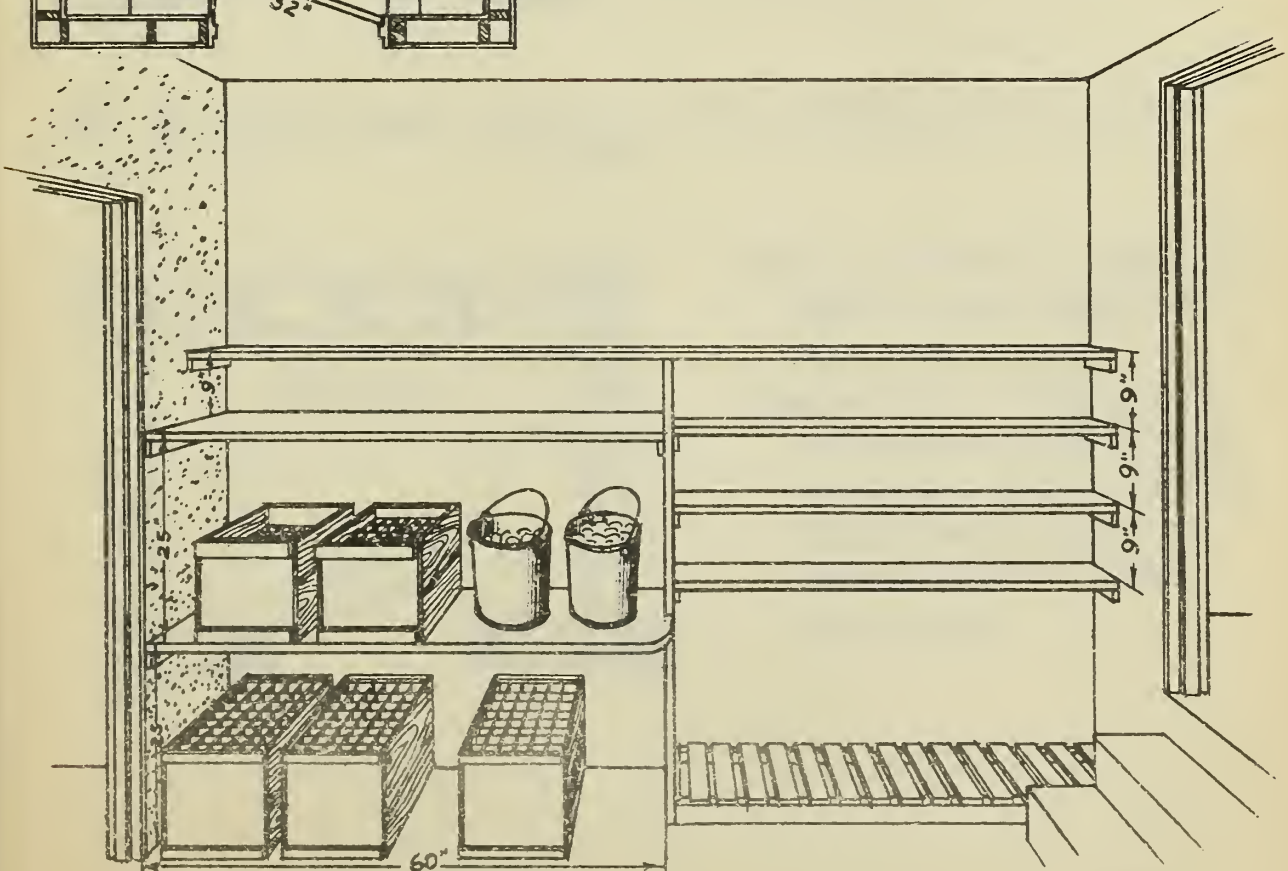
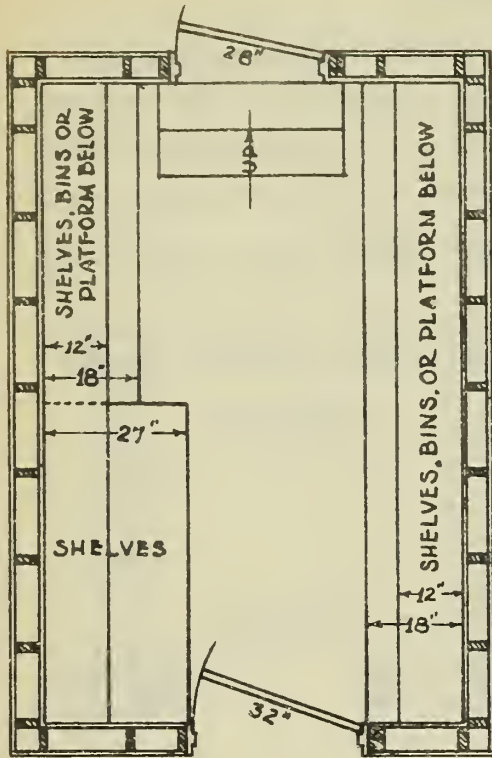
SIZE 6'-6" X 10'-0"

INCLUDES SPACE FOR EGG-PACKING AND STORAGE.

### CAPACITY

AMOUNT OF BIN OR PLATFORM SPACE 15'  
AMOUNT OF 12" SHELVING, WHEN  
SHELVES ARE PLACED AN AVERAGE  
OF 9" APART, 80'. THIS WILL HOLD  
APPROXIMATELY 400 GLASS JARS  
OR 900 TIN CANS.

AMOUNT OF SPACE FOR EGG-  
PACKING AND STORAGE: -  
WORK TABLE 27" X 60" IS LARGE  
ENOUGH FOR 2 CASES AND 2  
BUCKETS. SPACE BELOW TABLE  
FOR EMPTY CASES. SHELF  
ABOVE FOR DIVIDERS, STEEL  
WOOL ETC.

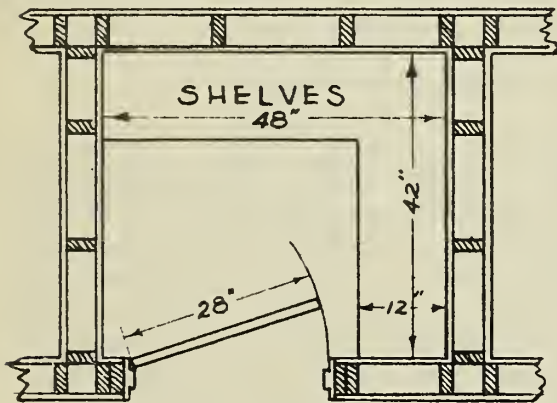




## FOOD-STORAGE ROOMS PLAN IV

FOR CANNED FOODS ONLY. MINIMUM WIDTH. DOORS OPEN INTO ROOMS. CAPACITY ESTIMATED FOR AN ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH TWELVE-INCH SHELVES ARE PLACED AN AVERAGE OF 9" APART.

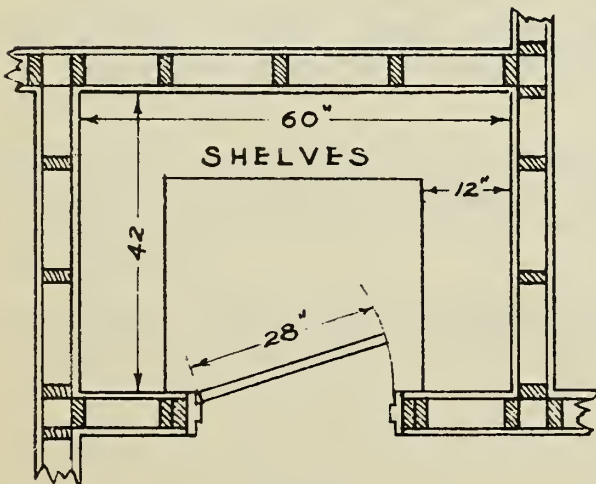
### A. SIZE 42"x48". WALK-IN TYPE. SHELVES ON TWO SIDES



APPROXIMATE CAPACITY,  
250 GLASS JARS, OR 575  
TIN CANS.

CAPACITY INCREASES  
AT RATE OF 40 GLASS JARS  
OR 90 TIN CANS FOR EACH  
FOOT OF INCREASE IN DEPTH  
OF ROOM.

### B. SIZE 42"x60". WALK-IN TYPE. SHELVES ON THREE SIDES



APPROXIMATE CAPACITY  
400 GLASS JARS OR  
900 TIN CANS.

CAPACITY INCREASES  
AT RATE OF 80 GLASS  
JARS OR 180 TIN CANS  
FOR EACH FOOT OF  
INCREASE IN DEPTH  
OF ROOM.



## DINING-ROOM CLOSETS AND CUPBOARDS

In many farm homes the dishes and silver for "company" meals and parties are kept in a dining-room closet or a pair of corner cupboards, since they are not often used. Another common practice is to use the dining room as a sewing room, a second living room, or a farm office. Closets appropriate for such purposes are illustrated in other sections.

The accompanying drawings illustrate only types of dining-room closets for the storage of articles used in serving meals or refreshments. The wall closet is dimensioned for the full complement of equipment except linen which is kept elsewhere. The corner cupboards are planned for everything that can be stored in a small, triangular space, except tablecloths.

### Suggestions for Utilizing Storage Space

**Table silver:** Store silver in a drawer by itself. If the drawer is properly dimensioned, this saves space. The drawer must be deep enough to prevent pieces from catching as the drawer is closed. Also each section should be wide enough for freedom of hand action in taking out the silver. (See accompanying drawing.) A deep drawer may be used to advantage if equipped with a movable tray held in position by cleats on the side of the drawer. The space below may be used for linen or for seldom-used pieces of silver.

Place knives, forks, and teaspoons at front of drawer and parallel to front edge. Keep all pieces of a kind together.

Keep seldom-used silver in cloth cases to prevent tarnish.

**Dishes:** Store plates, cereal bowls, sauce dishes, and saucers in piles of not more than 12. Keep cups in piles of not more than two. Allow sufficient shelf space to permit removing any one type of dish without removing others.

Shelf room for flared dishes, such as sherbet dishes, may be conserved by turning alternate dishes upside down.

Individual compartments are best for large platters, chop plates, and serving trays.

**Linen:** Large tablecloths should be stored in a drawer by themselves or wrapped in cellophane or paper, if stored on shelves. Centerpieces should be kept on a roll. Boxes or special drawers should be provided for doilies.

**Table leaves:** Table leaves should be stored so that each leaf is held separate from the rest.

## Dimensions

In estimating the distance between shelves, allow 2 inches above dishes that are handled from the top; allow 1 inch above those that are handled from the side.

The following are measurements for dishes in common use:

	Inches		Inches
Dinner plates, stack of 6 ....	7	Platters, stack of 2 .....	4
Soup plates, stack of 6 .....	7	Sugar bowl, creamer.....	6
Salad plates, stack of 6 ....	6	Covered vegetable dishes.....	6
Sauce dishes, stack of 6 ....	6	Open vegetable dishes .....	5
Bread-and-butters, stack of 6	5	Glasses .....	6
Saucers, stack of 6.....	5	Sherbet dishes .....	6
Cups, stack of 2 .....	5	Goblets .....	8

The best width for shelves in a china cupboard is 11 inches. This permits storage of dinner plates but not large meat platters, chop plates, and cake plates. The best width of shelves for single rows of small articles is 4 inches.

The dimensions for silver are as follows:

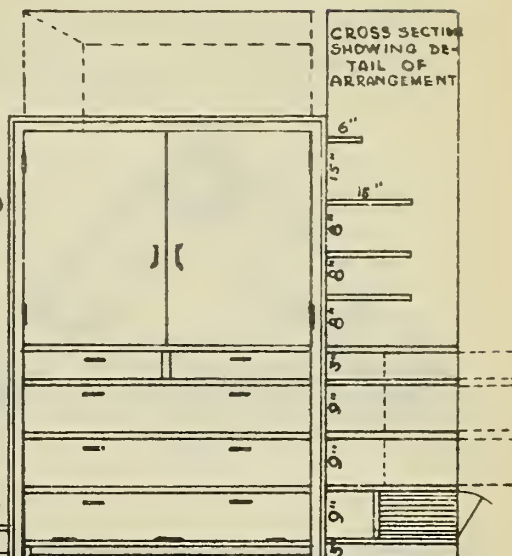
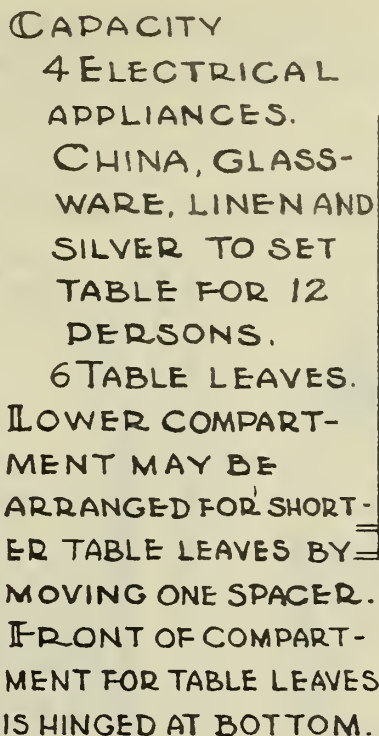
Depth of drawer or tray, 3 inches  
 Minimum width of section, for freedom in hand action, 2-1/2 inches  
 Space at back of drawer suitable for seldom-used articles only,  
 6 inches

Dimensions of insets or sections for specific articles, set of 12:

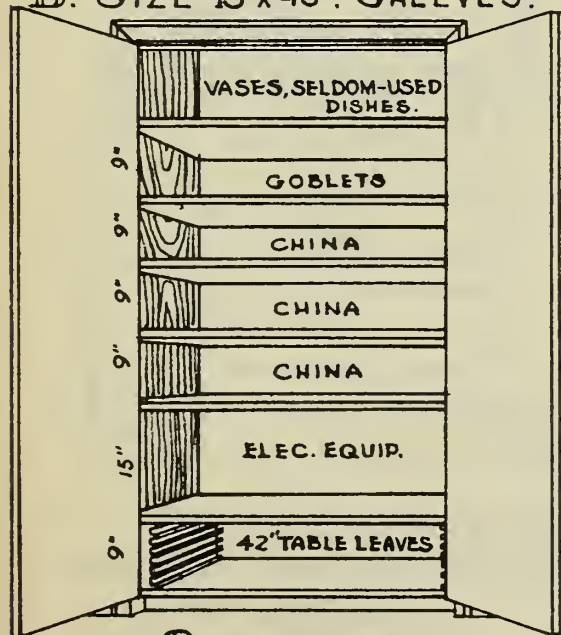
Knives, 4 x 11 inches  
 Forks, tablespoons, dessert spoons, 3 x 9 inches  
 Teaspoons, salad forks, bouillon spoons, butter spreaders,  
 3 x 7 inches  
 Single pieces, common types:  
 Gravy ladle, 2-1/2 x 7 inches  
 Pie server, 2-1/2 x 10-1/2 inches  
 Cold meat fork, 1-1/2 x 8-1/2 inches  
 Berry spoon, 3 x 9 inches  
 Box containing carving set, 6 x 17 inches

A. SIZE 24"X56". DRAWERS AND SHELVES.

A. SIZE 24"X56". DRAWERS AND SHELVES.

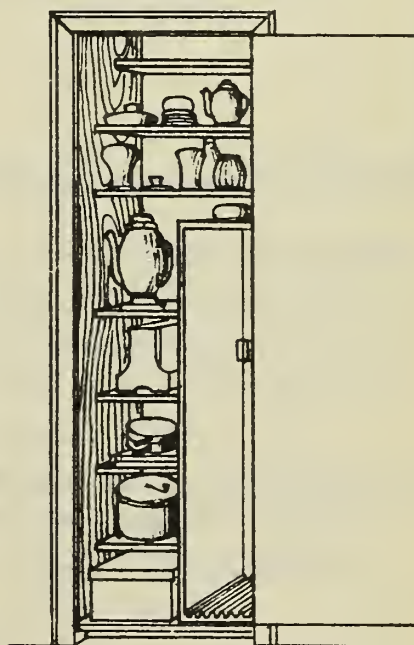


B. SIZE 15"X45". SHELVES.



## CAPACITY

4 ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.  
CHINA AND GLASSWARE TO SET  
TABLE FOR 12. 6 TABLE LEAVES.



4ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES. SELDOM-  
USED DISHES. TABLE DECORATION. SEVEN  
TABLE LEAVES. COMPARTMENT MAY  
BE MADE TO ACCOMMODATE LEAVES OF  
VARYING LENGTHS BY PUTTING SPACER AT BACK

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
1. [Illegible]	[Illegible]
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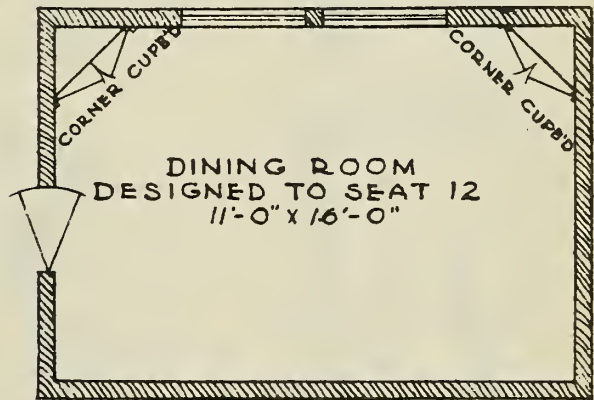
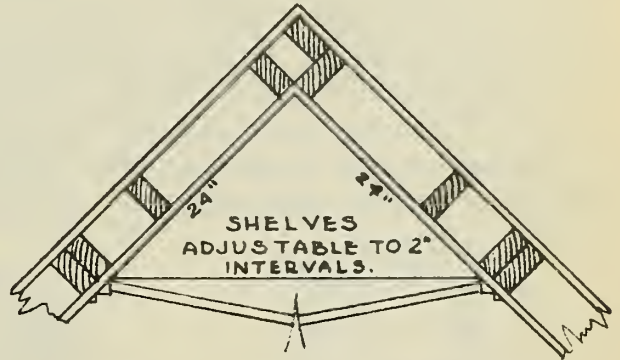
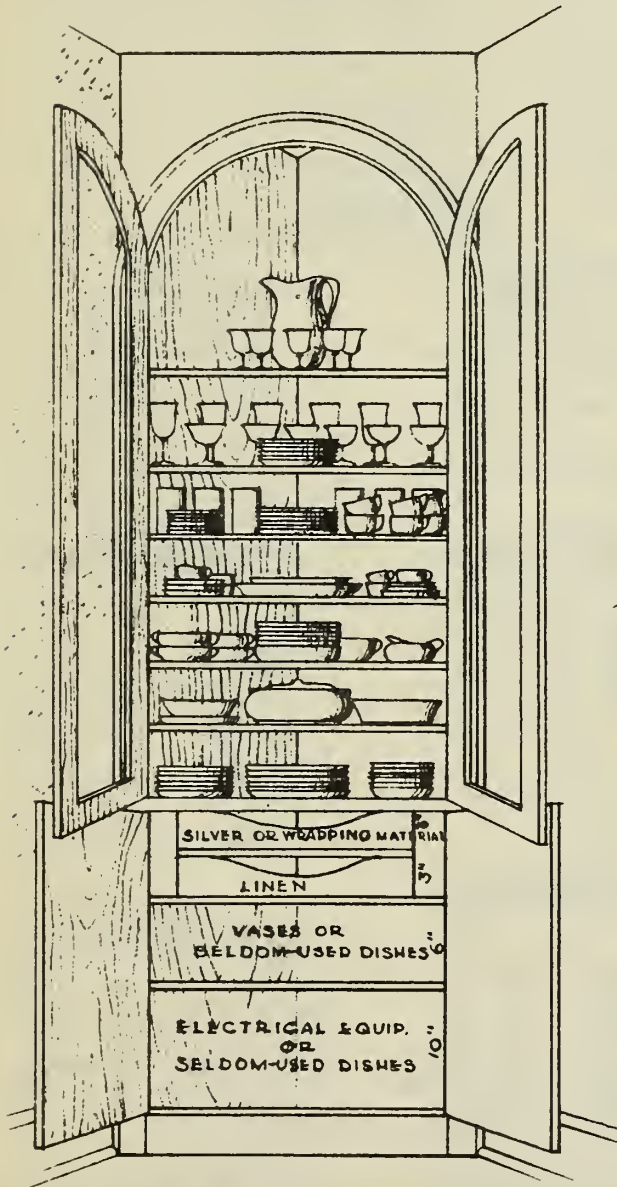
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# DINING ROOM STORAGE FACILITIES

## PLAN II.

## CORNER CUPBOARDS

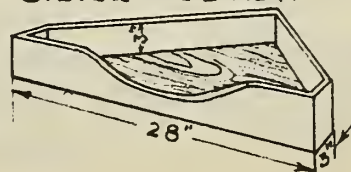
SHORT SIDE 24" HOLDS CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND SMALL PIECES OF LINEN REQUIRED IN SETTING TABLE FOR 12 PERSONS.



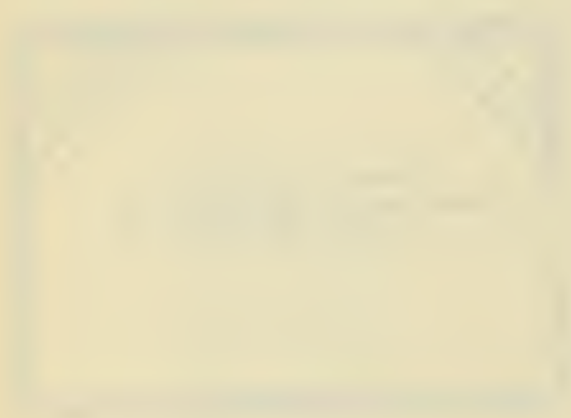
CAPACITY OF TWO CUPBOARDS  
CHINA-94-PIECE SET.  
GLASSWARE-60 PIECES  
SILVER-75 PIECES, ALSO  
CARVING SET.  
LINEN-2 SETS NAPKINS; DOILIES.  
COFFEE URN; PITCHERS;  
FLOWER CONTAINERS.

METHOD OF STORING  
HALF OF CHINA AND GLASSWARE STORED  
IN EACH CUPBOARD.  
PLATES OF SAME SIZE STACKED.  
CUPS STACKED TWO DEEP  
HEAVY STACKS OF DISHES STORED  
ON LOWER SHELVES.  
SILVER KEPT IN CLOTH ROLLS.

TRAY USED FOR  
SILVER OR LINEN



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# SECTIONED DRAWERS OR TRAYS FOR TABLE SILVER

## ARRANGEMENT OF DRAWERS AND TRAYS

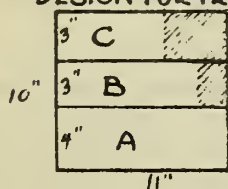
DESIGNATION OF UNIT      DIMENSIONS      USES

\*UNITS FOR DUPLICATES  
HOLD MINIMUM OF  
12 PIECES EACH

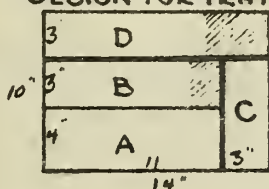
- \* A-----4" x 11"-----KNIVES.      DEPTH OF DRAWER OR TRAY - 3"
- \* B-----3" x 9"-----FORKS, TABLE SPOONS, DESSERT SPOONS
- \* C-----3" x 7"-----TEASPOONS, SALAD FORKS, BOULLION  
   SPOONS, BUTTER SPREADERS.
- D-----3" x 10"-----SINGLE PIECES, WILL HOLD 3 TO 6.
- E-----4" x 13"-----SINGLE PIECES, WILL HOLD MORE  
   PIECES OR LONGER PIECES THAN D
- F-----UNASSIGNED.

☐ ADDED TO ADJACENT AREA.

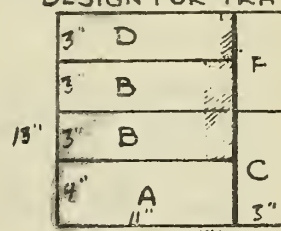
PLAN I  
DESIGN FOR TRAY



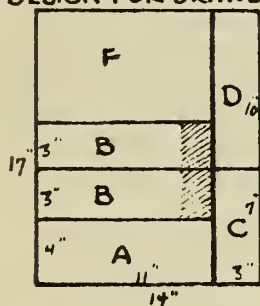
PLAN II  
DESIGN FOR TRAY



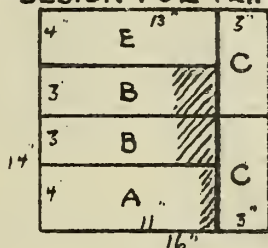
PLAN III A  
DESIGN FOR TRAY



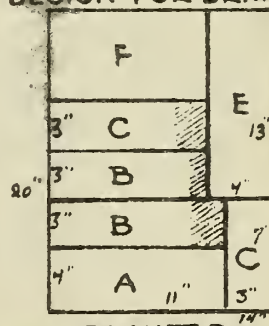
PLAN III B  
DESIGN FOR DRAWER



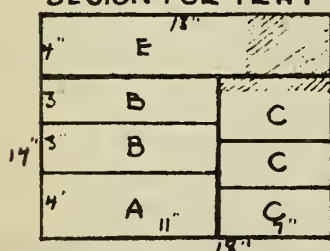
PLAN IV A  
DESIGN FOR TRAY



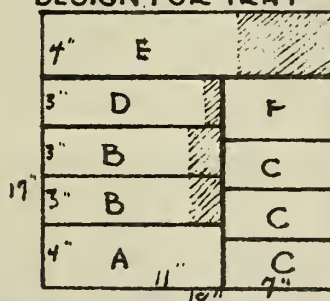
PLAN IV B  
DESIGN FOR DRAWER



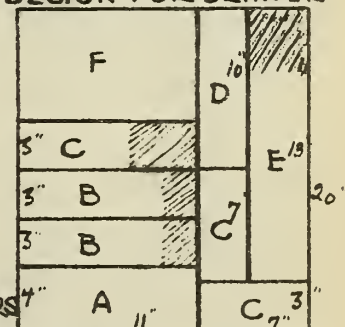
PLAN V  
DESIGN FOR TRAY



PLAN VI A  
DESIGN FOR TRAY



PLAN VI B  
DESIGN FOR DRAWER



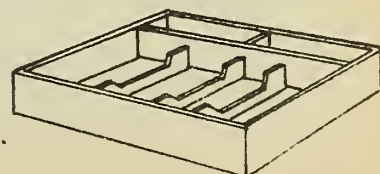
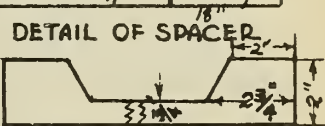
## CONSTRUCTION AND INSIDE DIMENSIONS OF WOODEN DRAWERS

PLAN      LENGTH      FRONT TO BACK      WIDTH

- I-----16"-----11"
- II-----16"-----15"
- III B-----17"-----15"
- IV B-----20"-----15"
- V-----20"-----19"
- VI B-----20"-----19"

6" ADDED TO LENGTH  
OF DRAWER FOR PLANS  
I, II, V.

1" ADDED TO WIDTH  
FOR FIXED PARTITION.  
NO ALLOWANCE MADE  
FOR OTHER PARTITIONS.





## SEWING CLOSETS

The family sewing is often done a little at a time, after the home-maker has finished routine housework. It is desirable, therefore, that the place where sewing is done should be warm, light, and readily accessible to the kitchen and the living room. In many cases the need for keeping down costs does not permit the inclusion of a sewing room on the first floor. Also, often the amount of sewing does not warrant the expense of a special room. There is usually need, however, for a place to store sewing and mending supplies, equipment, and unfinished garments, and it is an advantage to be able to leave work spread out, and to get at the sewing machine easily when needed for emergency mending.

A sewing closet is an inexpensive way of meeting these needs. It should open directly from the room (living room, dining room, or bedroom) in which the family sewing is usually done.

The accompanying drawings show various arrangements for sewing closets. In each case the goal has been to provide storage space for all supplies, minor equipment, and garments in process of construction. The plans vary in the amount of room provided for these articles, in the extent to which they provide storage for major articles of equipment, and in the amount of work surface included.

In the larger closets the shelf space is more than the amount ordinarily used for baskets, trays, and boxes of supplies. The excess space will be useful for magazines, games, etc., if no other closet space is provided for them. In Plans V and VII the space at the end of the cabinet will be useful for game boards and card tables as well as for a folding cutting table or ironing board.

Unless otherwise specified, the following storage facilities were provided in each plan:

Open shelves for baskets, fashion magazines, boxes containing garments to be remodeled, and minor equipment other than that which it is desirable to store in drawers. The first shelf above the cabinet is 9 inches wide, the second 12 inches wide. The upper shelf may be 18 inches in the deeper closets.

A shallow drawer for thread, flat patterns, etc.

A divided drawer, one section of which is suitable for commercial patterns stored upright on the long side.

Drawer space for mending scraps, garments to be mended or remodeled, new goods, and other articles it is desirable to store in a readily accessible closed space.

A long hook in a space wide enough for hangers, for garments in the process of construction.

Space for the machine where it is possible to get at it readily when needed for emergency mending.

As much extra shelving as possible, for storage of articles other than sewing equipment and supplies.

In all except Plans I and II, the work surface is sufficient for use in cutting small garments and in basting or pinning together pieces of larger ones. The required length has been achieved by drop-leaf extensions of the cabinet top. The work counters are 24 inches wide except in Plan VI. There it is 36 to 38 inches wide. These surfaces are 36 inches from the floor, a comfortable height for the average woman standing at her work.

The sewing closet that includes a work counter should be so located that a window may be placed in a side wall. Windows are not shown in the plans, but they may readily be incorporated by reducing the amount of shelving.

The electric light should be above the door or on the ceiling toward the front of the closet. An additional light below the lowest shelf may be desirable.

Illumination for sewing at the machine is best provided by a small light attached to the machine itself.

Toe-room is allowed at the base of cabinets.

A double convenience outlet is located on the side wall nearest the place where the machine is kept, for the sewing machine motor, sewing machine light, and iron.

#### Dimensions

Machine: Drop head, foot power, 18 inches wide x 30-1/2 inches high closed, 36 inches long open, 50 inches long closed. Portable electric, with cover, 10 x 21 x 16 inches high.

Work counter: a space 24 x 60 inches is desirable for basting and pinning.

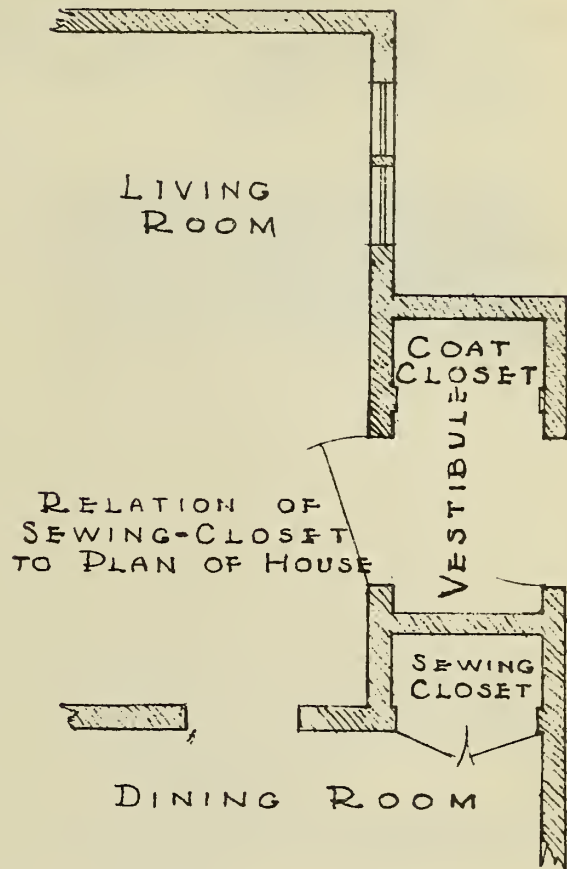
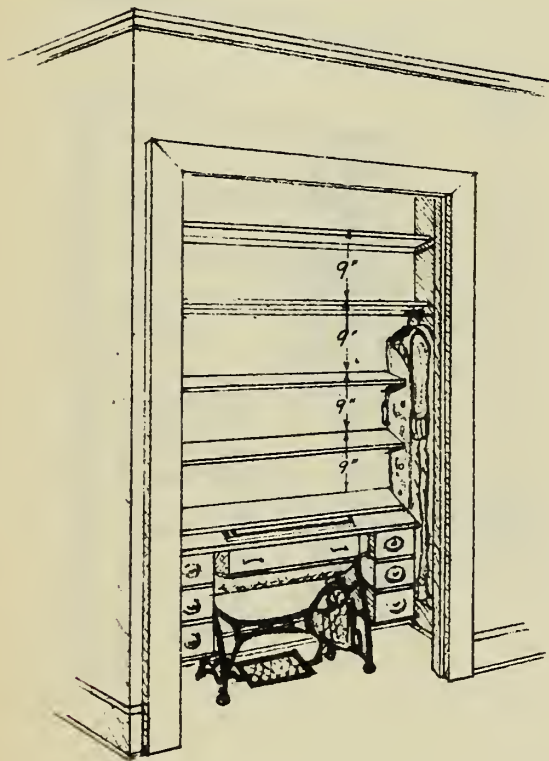
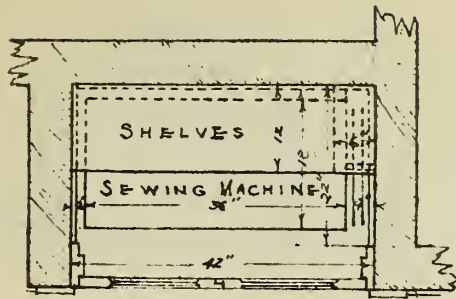
Cutting table: 38 to 42 inches wide.

Garments under construction: hook for hangers at least 5 feet 3 inches from floor.

Folding table: closed, 3 to 5 inches in thickness.

Toe-room: 3 x 3 inches.

# SEWING-CLOSET - PLAN I - 22"x42"

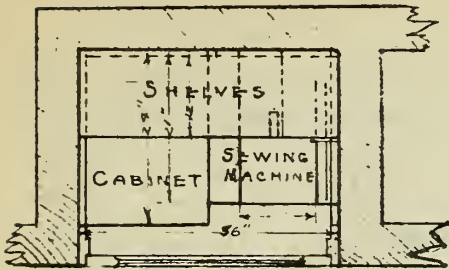


SHELVES FOR STORAGE OF SUPPLIES  
AND MINOR EQUIPMENT LOWEST SHELF  
PLACED 36" FROM FLOOR DROPHEAD  
MACHINE MAY BE STORED BENEATH THE

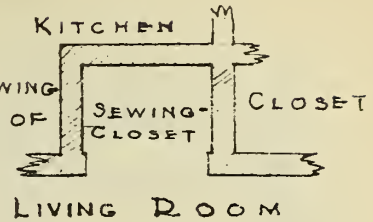
LOWEST SHELF HOOKS ON SIDE WALL ABOVE MACHINE FOR TAPE, SCISSORS, ETC  
SIX-INCH HOOK ON OPPOSITE SIDE FOR GARMENT HANGERS LIGHT ON WALL  
ABOVE DOORWAY DOUBLE DOORS EACH 20" WIDE



# SEWING-CLOSET-PLAN II - 24" x 36"

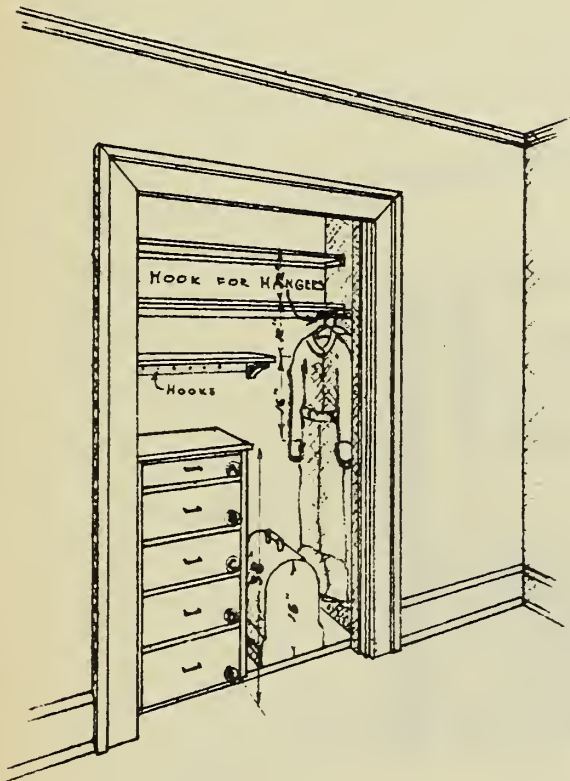


RELATION OF SEWING  
CLOSET TO PLAN OF  
HOUSE



## DRAWER DIMENSIONS + USE

A	4" x 15" x 24"	THREAD, ETC.
B	6" x 15" x 24"	PATTERNS - NEEDLEWORK
C	6" x 15" x 24"	SCRAPS
D	7" x 15" x 24"	NEW GOODS
E	8" x 15" x 24"	GARMENTS TO BE MENDED



CABINET 18" x 24" x 38" HIGH

PLACE TO STORE PORTABLE, ELECTRIC  
SEWING MACHINE

SIX-INCH HOOK FOR GARMENTS ON  
HANGERS

FIRST SHELF ABOVE CABINET 9" x 30"

UPPER SHELVES 12" x 36"

HOOKS FOR SCISSORS, ETC., BELOW  
FIRST SHELF

WORK SPACE LIMITED TO COUNTER

TOP 16" x 24"

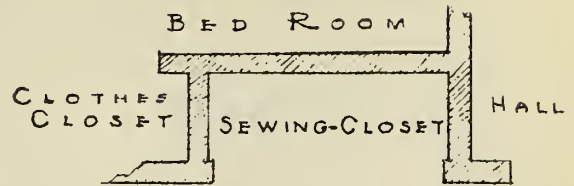
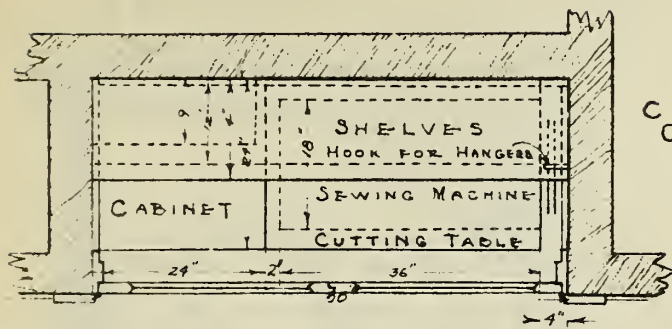
The three upper drawers of the cabinet are more convenient if sectioned. The second and third drawers may be divided vertically, each into two equal parts.



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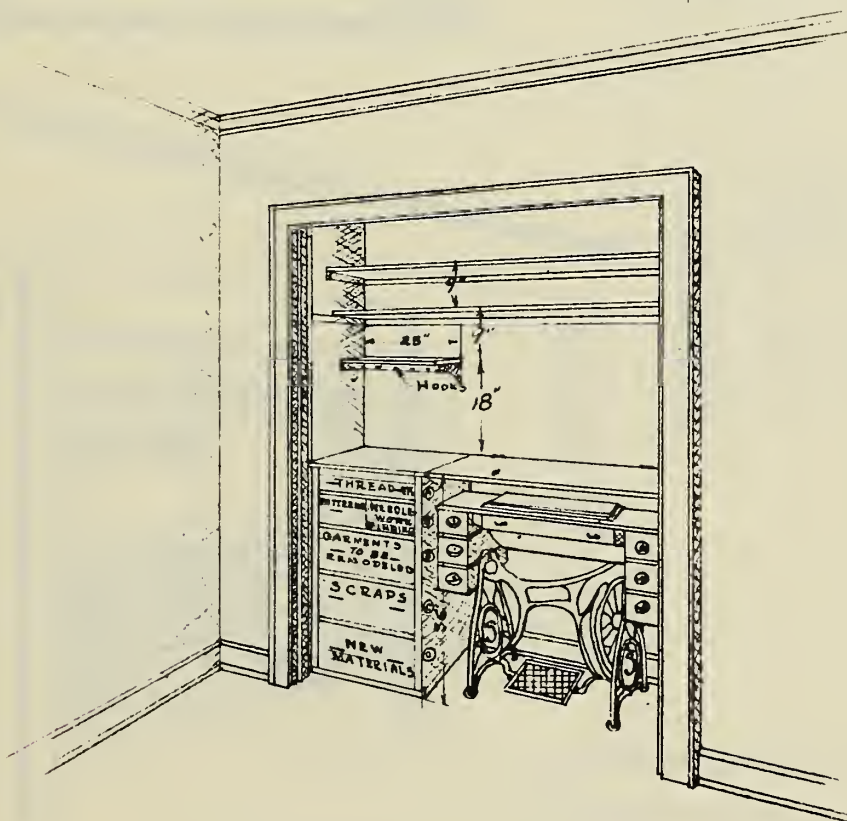
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# SEWING-CLOSET - PLAN III - 24"x66"



LIVING ROOM  
RELATION OF SEWING-CLOSET  
TO PLAN OF HOUSE

DRAWER DIMENSIONS	
A	3" X 21" X 24"
B	6" X 21" X 24"
C	7" X 21" X 24"

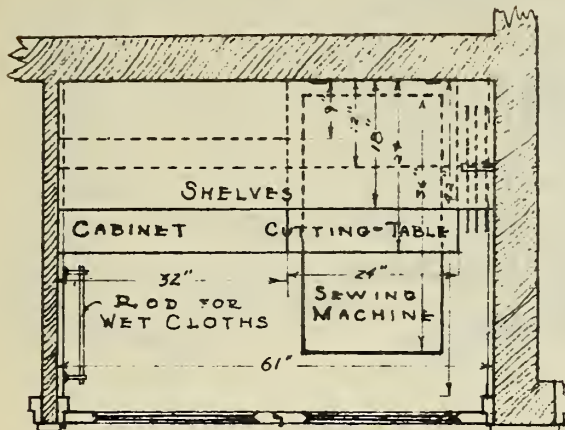


CABINET 24"x24" EXTENSION OF COUNTER TOP HINGED AT BACK FORMS  
WORK TABLE 24"x60" SIX-INCH HOOK FOR GARMENTS ON HANGERS  
DOUBLE DOORS EACH 30" WIDE MACHINE STORED PARALLEL TO DOOR

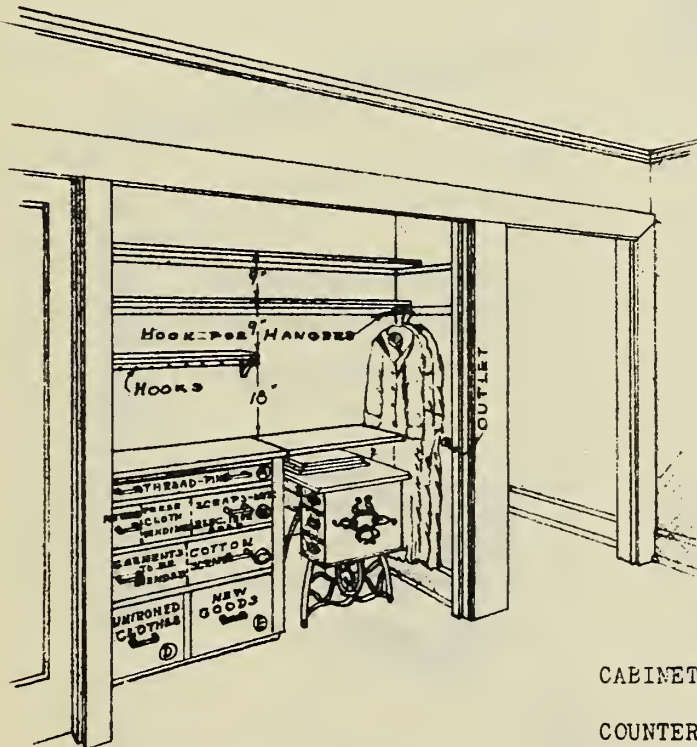


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PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919  
Vol. 27, No. 19

# SEWING-CLOSET - PLAN IV - 42" x 61"



LIVING ROOM  
RELATION OF SEWING-  
CLOSET TO PLAN OF HOUSE



DRAWER DIMENSIONS	
(A)	3" x 29" x 24"
(B)	7" x 29" x 24"
(C)	8" x 29" x 24"
(D)	11" x 14" x 24"
(E)	11" x 14" x 24"

CABINET 24"x32"x36" HIGH

COUNTER EXTENSION 24" LONG MAKES

WORK SURFACE 24"x60" DROPHED MACHINE STORED AT

RIGHT ANGLES TO DOORWAY TOWEL ROD ON SIDE WALL

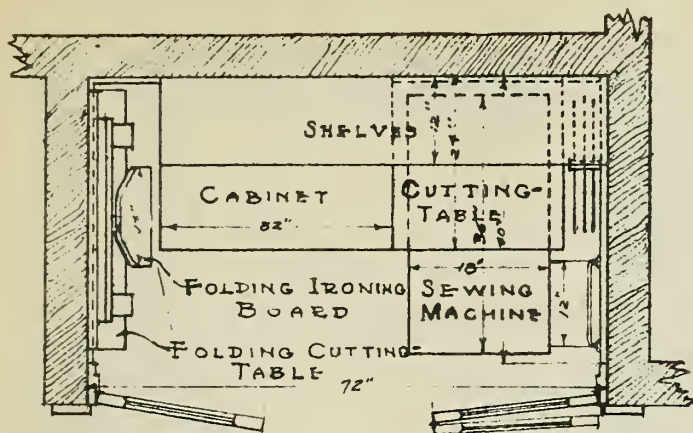
ABOVE AND IN FRONT OF CABINET CONVENIENCE OUTLET ON SIDE WALL ABOVE

MACHINE DOUBLE DOORS EACH 29"



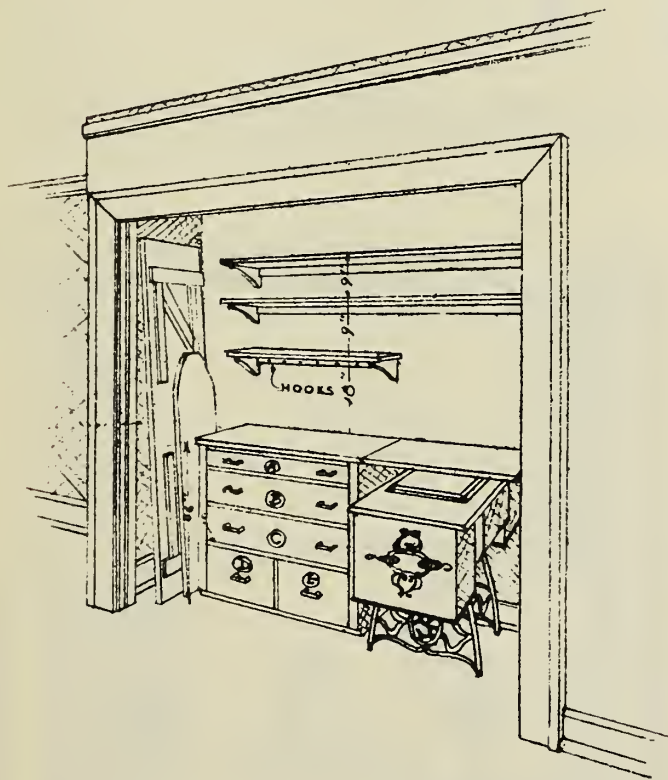
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# SEWING-CLOSET - PLAN V - 40" x 72"



LIVING ROOM  
RELATION OF SEWING-CLOSET TO PLAN OF HOUSE

DRAWER DIMENSIONS + USE	
(A)	3" x 29" x 24" THREAD, PINS - ETC.
(B)	7" x 29" x 24" PATTERNS, PRESS CLOTH, MISC
(C)	8" x 29" x 24" UNMENDED GAR., SCRAPS
(D)	11" x 14" x 24" UNIRONED CLOTHES
(E)	11" x 14" x 24" NEW GOODS



CABINET 24"x32"x36" HIGH

COUNTER EXTENSION 24" LONG

MAKES WORK SURFACE 24"x60"

DROPHEAD MACHINE STORED AT

RIGHT ANGLES TO DOORWAY

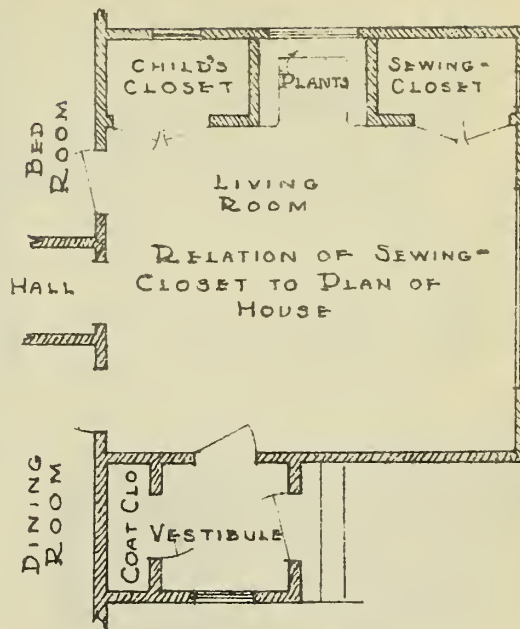
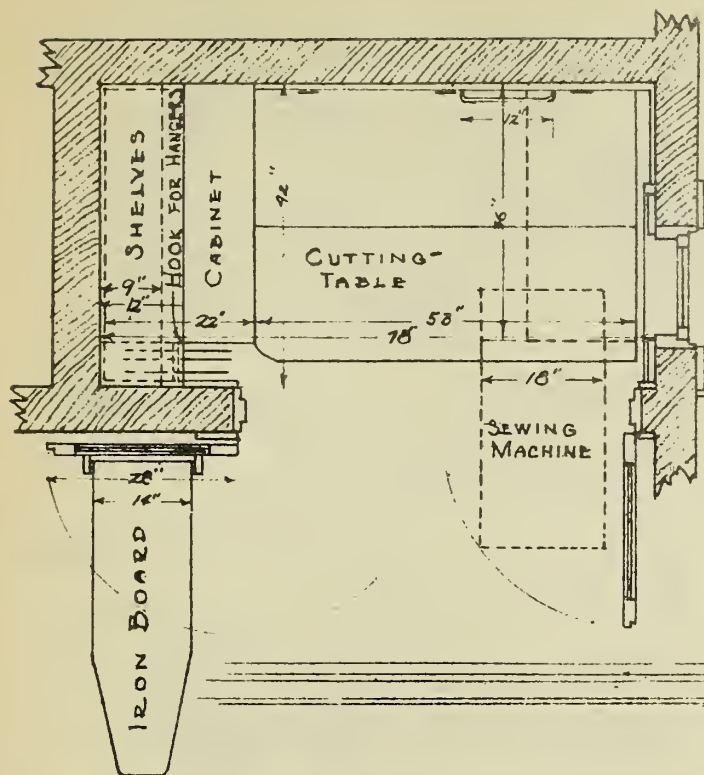
TOWEL ROD ON SIDE WALL

CONVENIENCE OUTLET ON SIDE WALL ABOVE MACHINE SPACE 10" WIDE AT END  
OF CABINET FOR FOLDING TABLES AND IRONING BOARD TRIPLE DOORS EACH  
24" WIDE

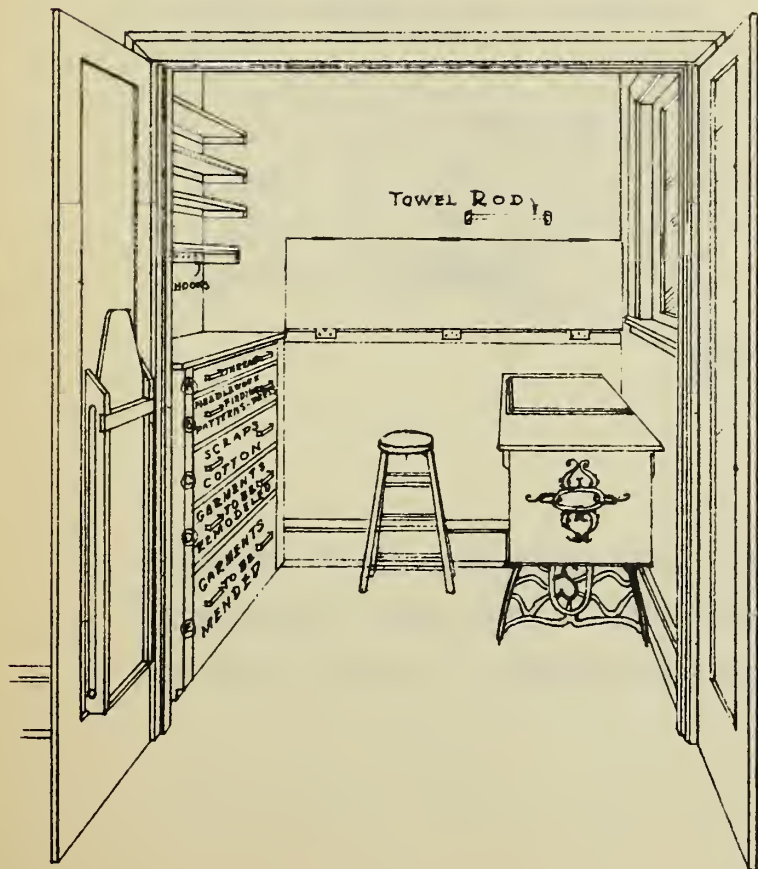




# SEWING-CLOSET - PLAN VI - 42" x 78"



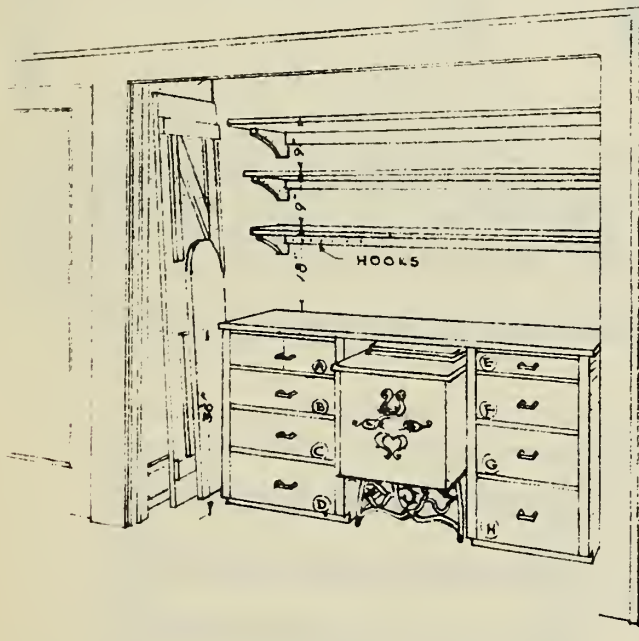
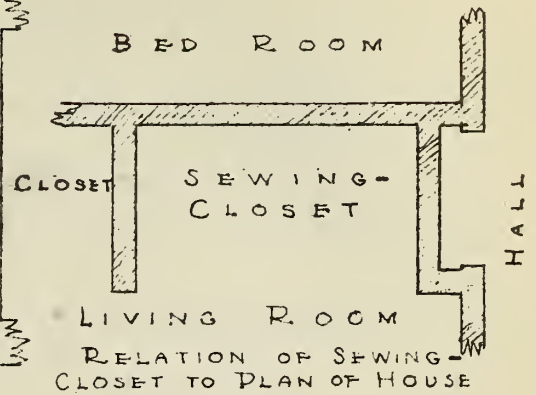
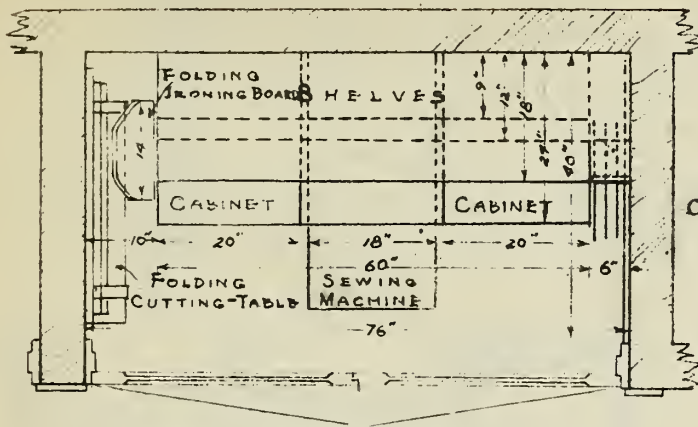
DRAWER DIMENSIONS	
A	3" x 32" x 22"
B	6" x 32" x 22"
C	6" x 32" x 22"
D	6" x 32" x 22"
E	8" x 32" x 22"



FOLDING TABLE HINGED AT  
 BACK MAKES TOTAL  
 CUTTING SPACE 38"x75"  
 MACHINE CAN BE LEFT  
 OPEN WHEN CUTTING-  
 TABLE IS NOT IN USE  
 BY PLACING IT PARALLEL  
 TO DOOR  
 FULL-LENGTH MIRROR  
 ON DOOR



# SEWING-CLOSET - PLAN VII - 40" x 76"

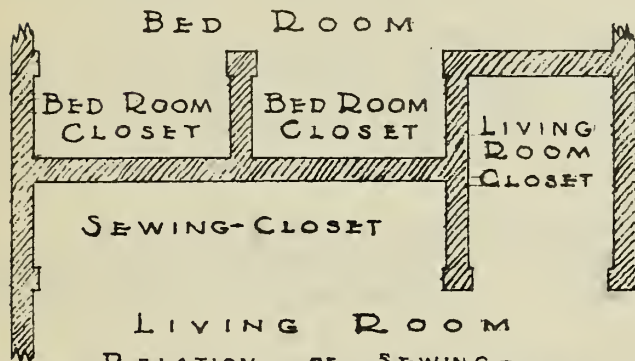
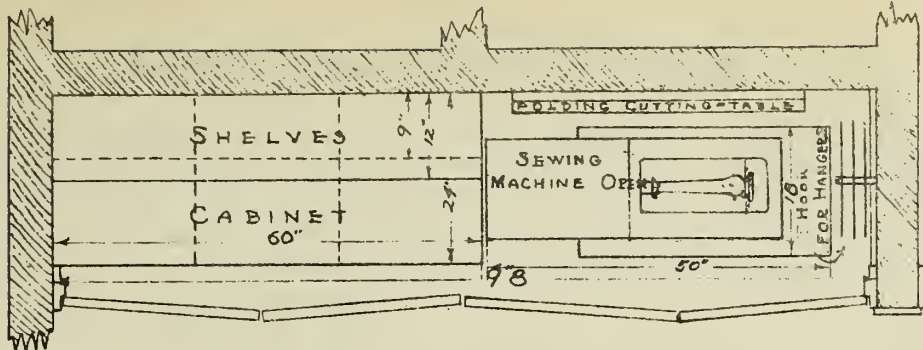


DRAWER DIMENSION + USE	
A	7" x 18" x 24" PATTERNS - NEEDLEWORK SURPL.
B	7" x 18" x 24" NEEDLEWORK PARTIALLY COMPLETE
C	8" x 18" x 24" COTTON-SCRAPS
D	10" x 18" x 24" WOOL + SILK SCRAPS
E	8" x 18" x 24" THREAD - ETC
F	8" x 18" x 24" NEW MATERIALS
G	8" x 18" x 24" GARMENTS TO BE REMODELED
H	12" x 18" x 24"

DOUBLE CABINET EACH SECTION 20" LONG OPEN SPACE BETWEEN SECTIONS FOR  
 CONVENIENCE OF PERSON SEATED AT WORK MACHINE STORED END OUT BETWEEN  
 SECTIONS OF CABINET SPACE FOR FOLDING TABLES AND IRONING BOARD



# SEWING CLOSET - PLAN VIII - 2'0" x 9'8"

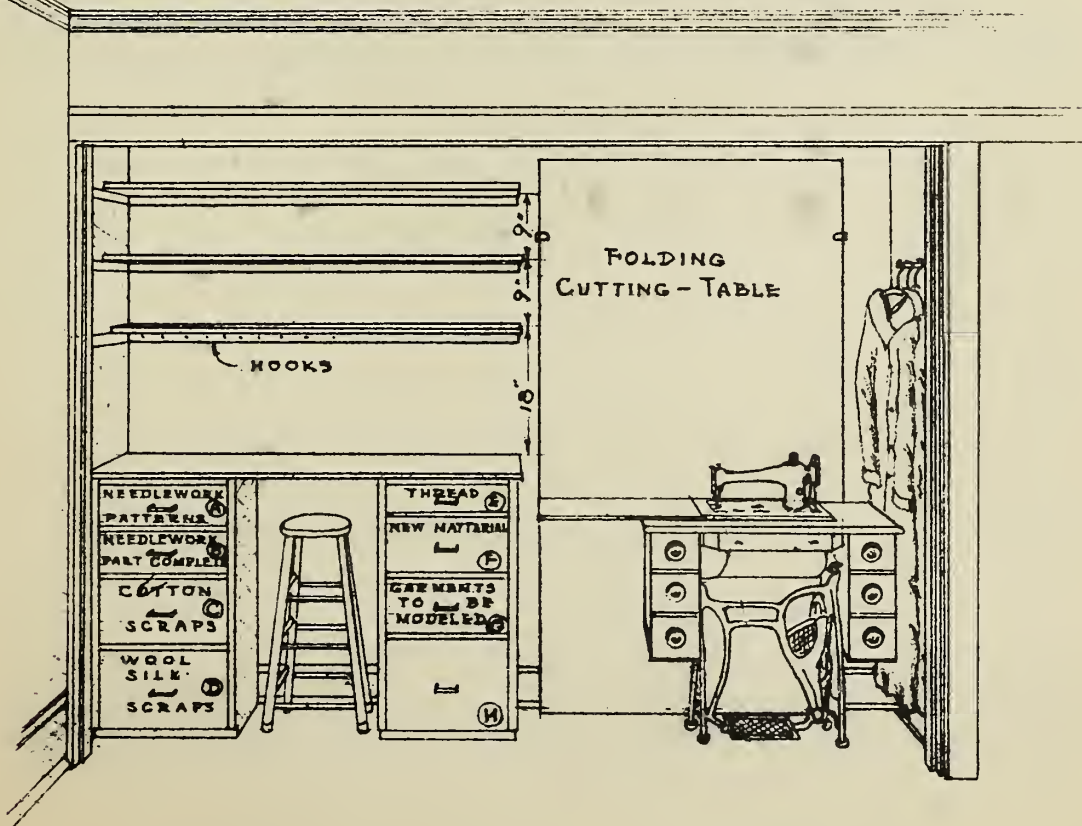


LIVING ROOM  
RELATION OF SEWING-  
CLOSET TO PLAN OF HOUSE

## DRAWER DIMENSIONS

A	7" X 18" X 24"	E	4" X 18" X 24"
B	7" X 18" X 24"	F	8" X 18" X 24"
C	8" X 18" X 24"	G	8" X 18" X 24"
D	10" X 18" X 24"	H	12" X 18" X 24"

LONG SHALLOW ALCOVE  
DOUBLE CABINET  
WORK COUNTER 60" LONG  
MACHINE CAN BE LEFT  
OPEN IF DESIRED  
FOLDING CUTTING-TABLE  
STORED BACK OF  
MACHINE



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## TRAYS FOR SEWING AND MENDING MATERIALS

The accompanying drawings illustrate portable sectioned trays for materials used in darning, patching, and hand sewing. The needs and ideas of different homemakers vary widely in regard to storage facilities of this type. Some darn stockings but do no patching, while others have much patching to do; some need a varied assortment of supplies and others keep very little material of this kind on hand. The 12 plans provide for various individual needs.

Types III, IV, and V include compartments for hose to be mended. These are not provided for in the trays holding sewing and darning materials because it would make them too large. As a container for garments waiting to be mended, the better choice is a tray without sections, but the same size as the sectioned tray.

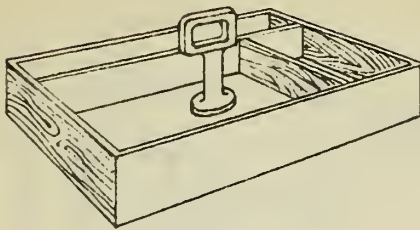
These trays may be easily made at home, or they might be used as simple manual training projects. Inexpensive materials are quarter-inch plywood and No. 21 gauge tin.

Four varieties of handles are shown in the drawings. A simple depression, such as is shown in Type V, is simplest to make, and suffices for small trays and for those that are not sectioned. Those shown in Types I and III are the most convenient, and should be chosen if the trays are to be kept on shelves when not in use. If the tray is to be kept in a drawer the hole in the end, as shown in Type IV, is convenient.

The plans for sewing closets include open shelves where the trays may be kept when not in use.

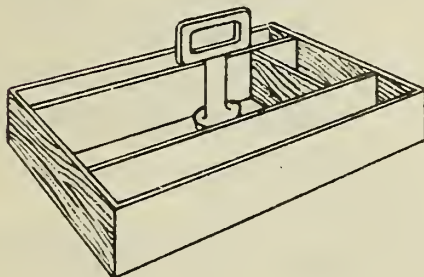


# TRAYS FOR SEWING OR MENDING PLATE I



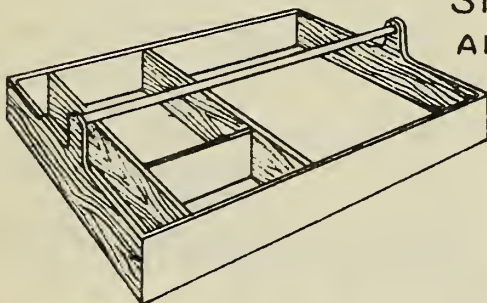
TYPE I  
DARNING MATERIALS

SCISSORS 10" 1"	
SEWING THREAD DARNING COTTON 5" DARNER 8"	CUSHION 5" 2"



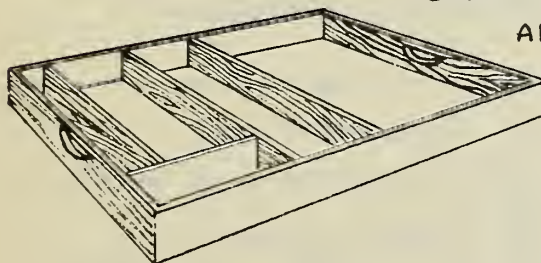
TYPE II  
DARNING AND  
PATCHING MATERIALS  
FOR HOSE.

SCISSORS 10" 1"	
SEWING THREAD DARNER DARNING COTTON 8"	CUSHION 2" 4"
PATCHES 3" 10"	



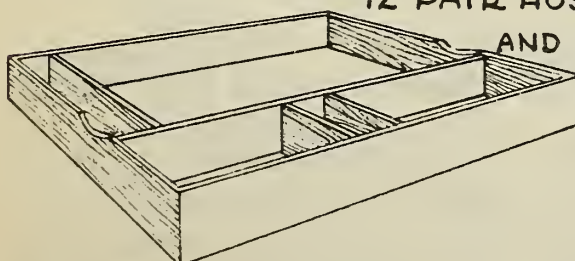
TYPE III  
SIX PAIR HOSE,  
AND DARNING  
MATERIALS.

SCISSORS 10" 1"	THREAD DARNER DARNING COTTON 8" 4"	HOSE 10" 7"
	CUSHION 2" 4"	



TYPE IV  
SIX PAIR HOSE, DARNING  
AND PATCHING  
MATERIALS  
FOR HOSE

SCISSORS 10" 1"	PATCHES 10" 3.5"	12" 10"	HOSE 12" 6"
	CUSHION 2" 4.5"	3.5" 12"	



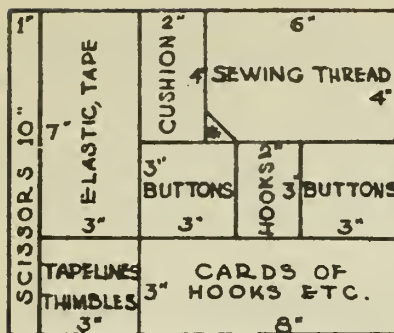
TYPE V  
12 PAIR HOSE, DARNING  
AND PATCHING  
MATERIALS.

SCISSORS 10" 1"	9" GARMENTS TO BE MENDED 15"		
	5" PATCHES 5"	5" CUSHION 2"	SEWING THREAD DARNER DARNING COTTON. 5" 8"



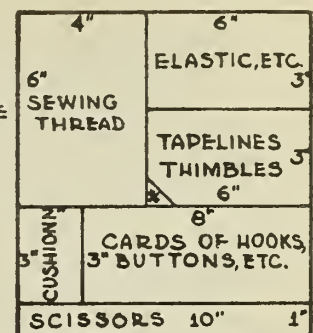
# TRAYS FOR SEWING OR MENDING

## PLATE II

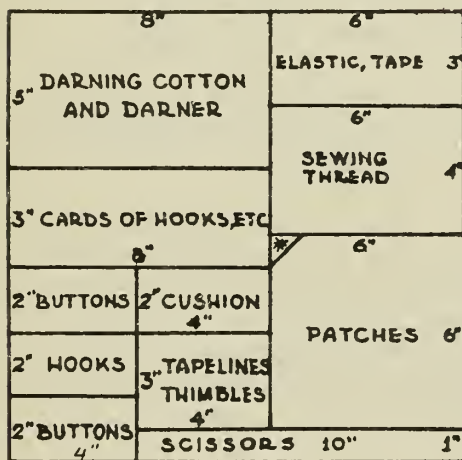


TYPE VI. HAND SEWING MATERIALS INCLUDING LOOSE BUTTONS AND HOOKS

\* SMALL TRIANGULAR SPACE FOR PENCILS BODKINS ETC.

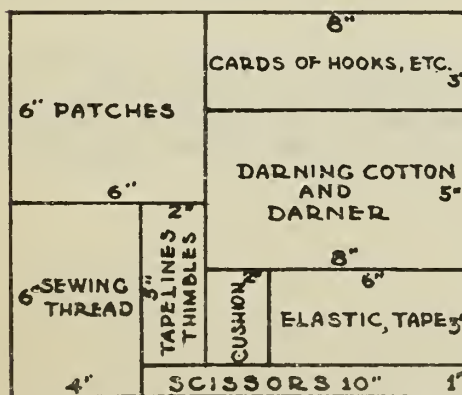
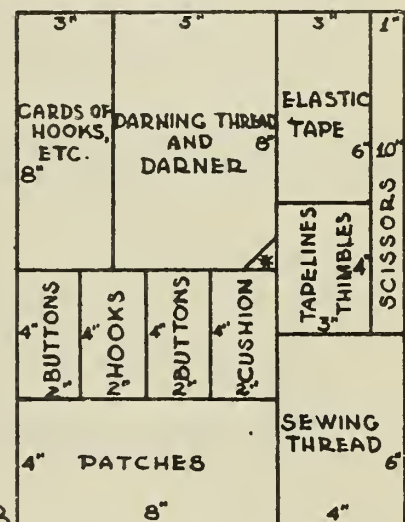


TYPE VII. HAND SEWING MATERIALS, LOOSE BUTTONS AND HOOKS OMITTED.

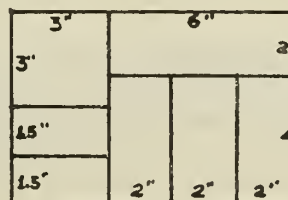


TYPE VIII-A AND B

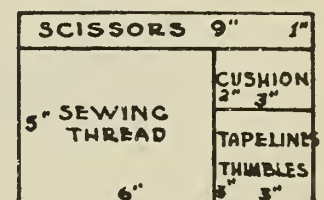
DARNING, PATCHING AND HAND SEWING MATERIALS, INCLUDING LOOSE BUTTONS AND HOOKS.



TYPE IX. DARNING, PATCHING, AND HAND SEWING MATERIALS, LOOSE GARMENTS AWAITING MENDING.



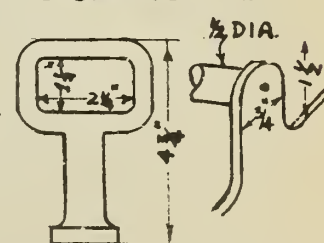
TYPE XI. BUTTON BOX.



TYPE XII. TRAY WITH-OUT SECTIONS. FOR HAND SEWING ONLY.



TYPE XII. TRAY WITH-OUT SECTIONS. FOR HAND SEWING ONLY.



DIMENSIONS OF HANDLES



## LIVING-ROOM CLOSETS AND CABINETS

In most households the various activities carried on in the living room require equipment which the homemaker prefers to have stored out of sight between periods of use. Oftentimes this means toys, children's books and game boards, card tables and covers for them, small musical instruments, sheet music, gramophone records, magazine files, and the mending basket. Also many families like to store keepsakes, such as old school books, photographs, relics, and curios, in or near the living room.

Plans I-A and I-B give dimensions and fittings for a living-room closet that will accommodate card tables and other recreational equipment, and also serve as a child's play center. Plan I-A is the more useful room of the two as it is large enough to hold a small study table when not required for children's playthings.

For some homes where there is little material to be stored and the living room is used mainly for recreational activities, cabinets or shallow closets, as illustrated in Plans II-A, II-B, and II-C, will be adequate.

All members of the family use the living-room closet. Hence roominess is particularly desirable so that a person can remove any article without disturbing other articles or without climbing or crouching for it.

The closet will be easier to keep in order if the contents are grouped with respect to frequency of use and height of the user, and if the fittings are planned for specific purposes. In the closet shown in Plan II-B the lower section is dimensioned for the convenience of small children, while space for keepsakes and photographs is allowed in the upper part. Shelves placed 4 inches apart are convenient for magazines, sheet music, and gramophone records. Drawers are best for small keepsakes and photographs.

Shelves should be adjustable as to distances apart. A 2-inch interval is desirable. Shelves 12 inches wide are needed for music, records, magazines, large books, and small musical instruments. Six-inch shelves accommodate the majority of books.

The kind of door is important in the convenience of the closet. A door that slides into the adjoining wall, as illustrated in Plan II-C, can sometimes be installed in places where wall space adjoining the closet does not permit the door to swing back.



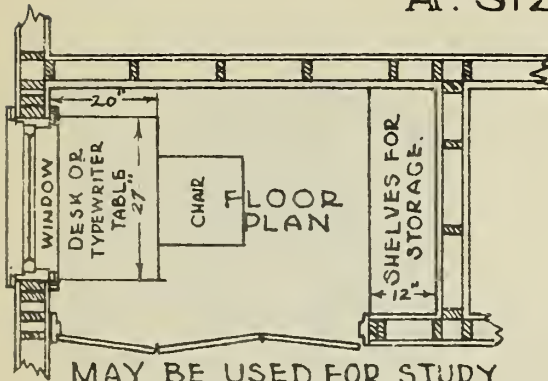


# LIVING ROOM STORAGE FACILITIES

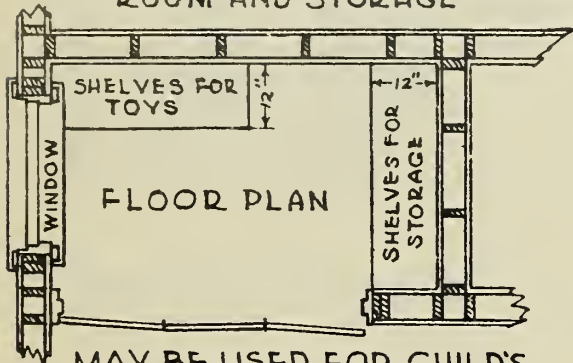
## PLAN I

WALK-IN TYPE; INCLUDES FLOOR SPACE FOR  
CHILDREN'S PLAY

A. SIZE 42"x72"



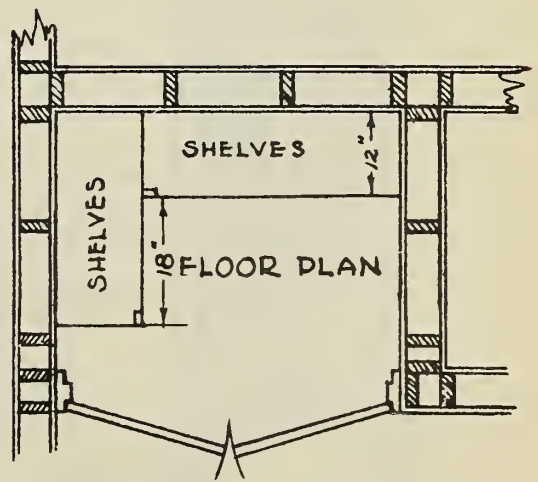
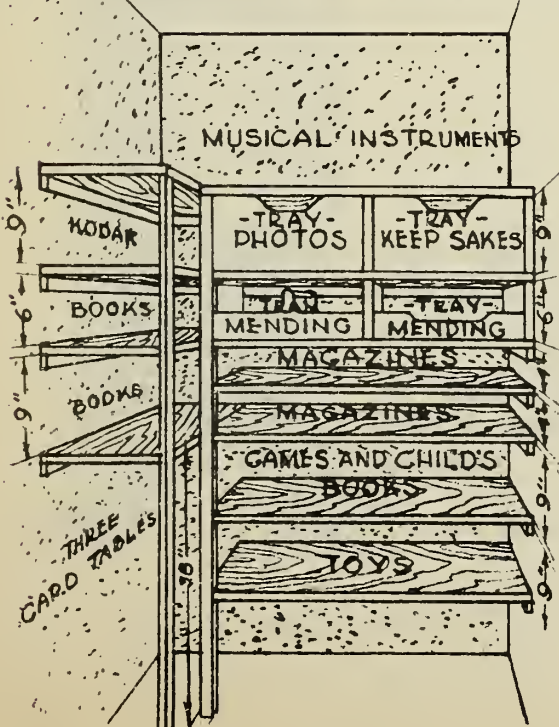
MAY BE USED FOR STUDY  
ROOM AND STORAGE



MAY BE USED FOR CHILD'S  
PLAY AND STORAGE



B. SIZE 36"x48"

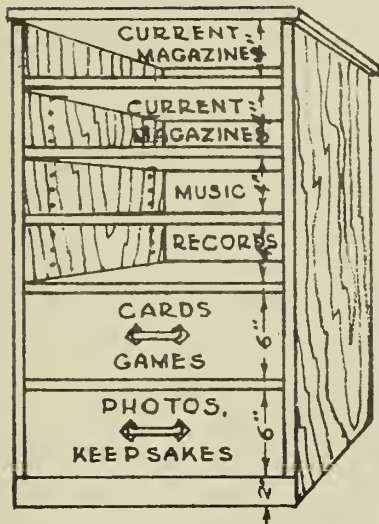


FOR CHILD'S PLAY AND  
STORAGE.

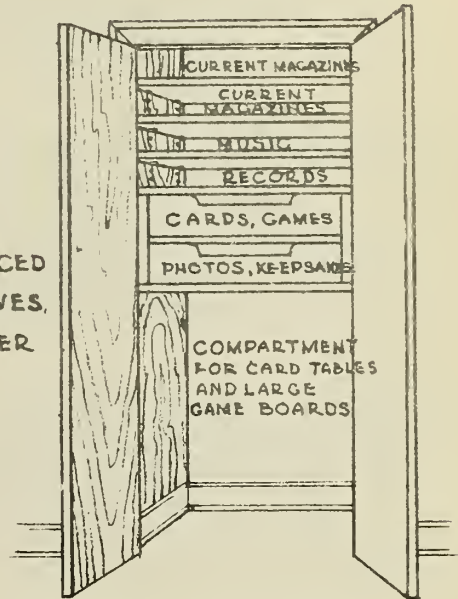


# LIVING ROOM STORAGE FACILITIES PLAN II CABINETS OR SHALLOW CLOSETS

## A. SIZE 12"x 15"x 35"

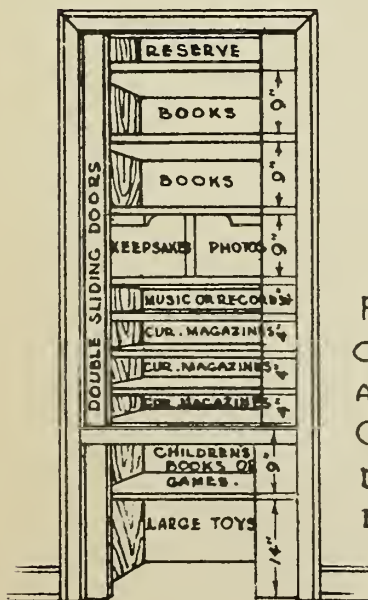


UNITS MAY BE PLACED  
UNDER BOOK SHELVES,  
OR SIDE BY SIDE OVER  
CARD TABLES.

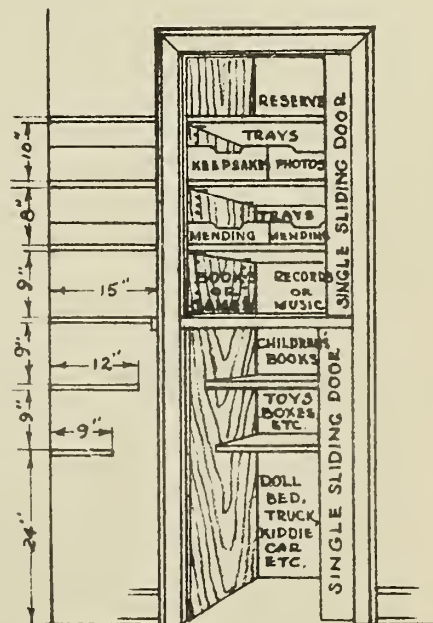


## B. SIZE 12"x 30"x 6'-8"

## C. SIZE 15"x 24"x 6'-8"



FOR USE OF SMALL  
CHILDREN AS WELL  
AS OLDER PERSONS.  
CLOSED BY SLIDING  
DOORS ABOVE AND  
BELOW.



THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON



## FARM BUSINESS STORAGE PLACES

Every farmhouse needs storage facilities for business records and papers, and for bulletins, instruction books, and catalogues. A small closet opening from the dining room or living room may be fitted up inexpensively to meet this need. A shelf at the bottom may be set apart for a metal box in which to keep valuable papers. Pigeonholes are useful for unanswered letters. Trays or drawers serve as files for receipts and records and for storing stationery and other supplies. Shelves may be partitioned as an aid in classifying bulletins. A convenient depth for a closet serving these purposes is 18 inches.

Ideally, no other articles should be kept in the closet with business papers. In certain situations, however, it is wise to plan for them in a dining-room closet which provides also for table leaves, electrical equipment, and other articles used in connection with meals. (See Plan III.) Or if a closet is not feasible a cabinet may serve the same purpose. It may be combined with other built-in features, or it may be a separate unit, as shown in Plan II-A.

A different type of closet or cabinet is convenient for the situation in which the scale of operation or the nature of the farm enterprise requires an office desk. Since the desk usually provides adequately for the storage of small articles, the cabinet should be designed for large record books, instruction books, and bulletins. Where seasonal farm laborers are employed, a pigeonhole section for their use may be desirable.

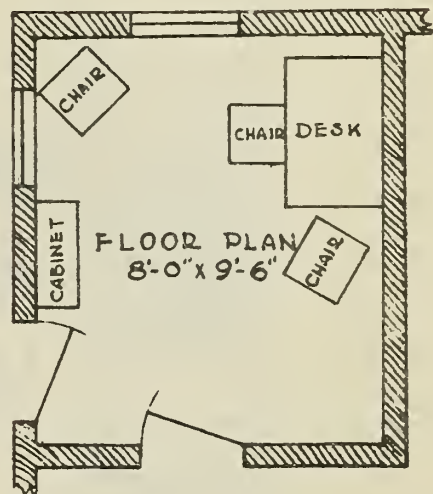
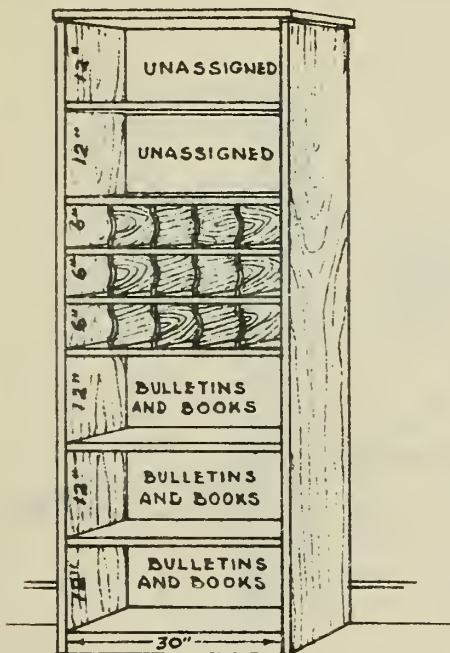


# STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FARM BUSINESS

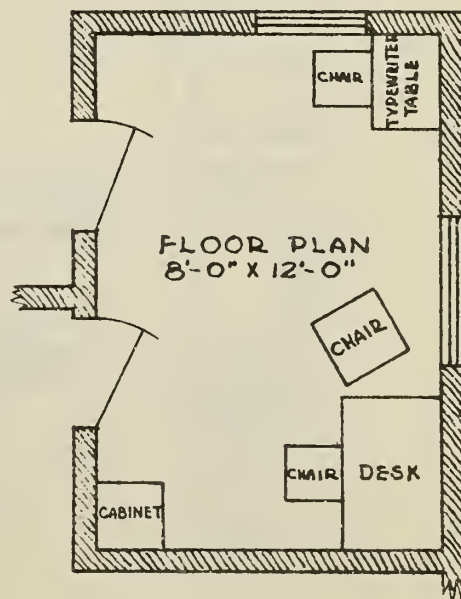
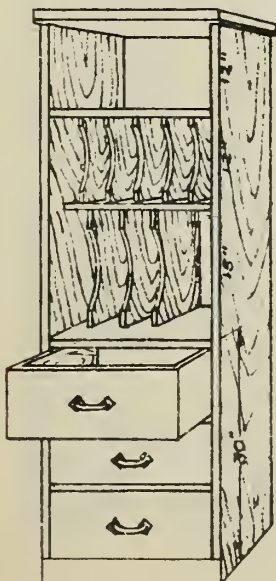
## PLAN I

### CLOSETS AND CABINETS FOR FARM OFFICES

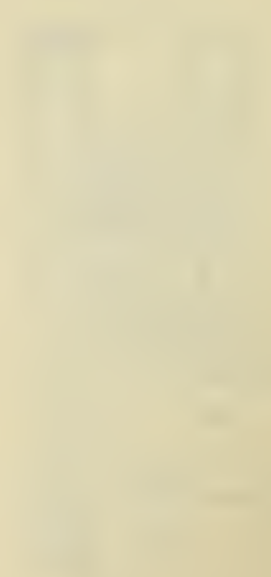
A. SIZE 12"x30"—CABINET WITH OPEN SHELVES FOR BOOKS AND BULLETINS, AND PIGEON HOLES FOR USE OF EMPLOYEES.



B. SIZE 18"x18". CLOSET OR CABINET FURNISHING STORAGE SPACE TO SUPPLEMENT THAT IN OFFICE DESK.



VOLUME 100, PART 1, 2000

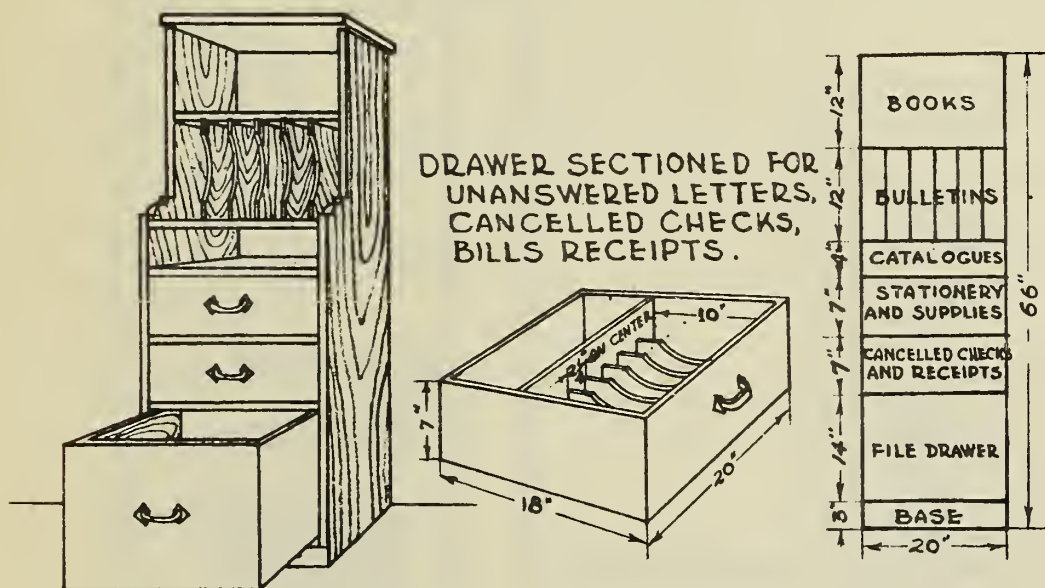


# STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FARM BUSINESS.

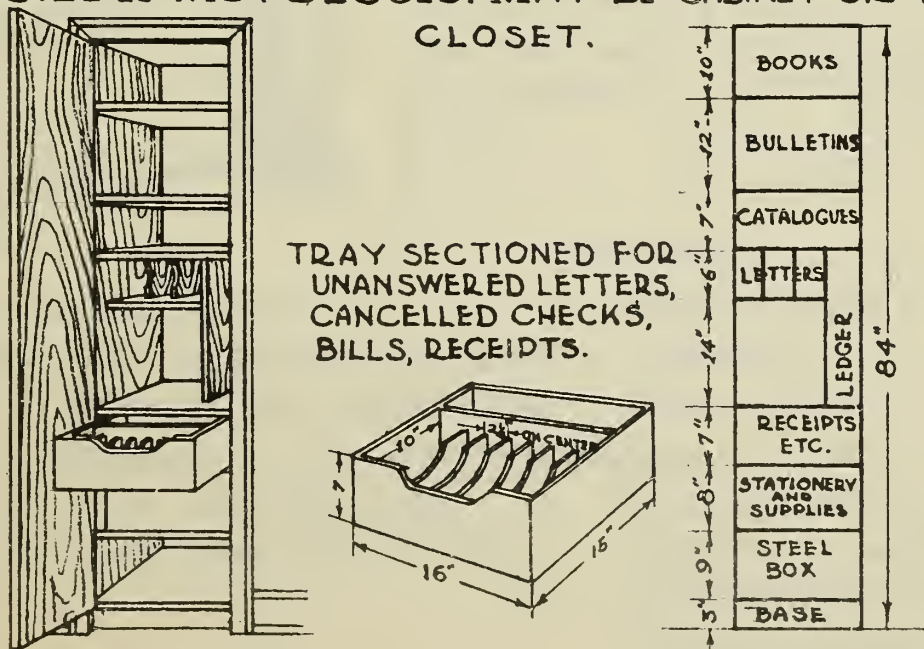
## PLAN II

CLOSETS AND CABINETS FOR STORAGE OF BUSINESS PAPERS WHERE NO OFFICE DESK IS USED.

A. SIZE 18"x20"x66" HIGH. OPEN CABINET. MAY BE PORTABLE.



B. SIZE 15"x18". CLOSED. MAY BE CABINET OR WALL CLOSET.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

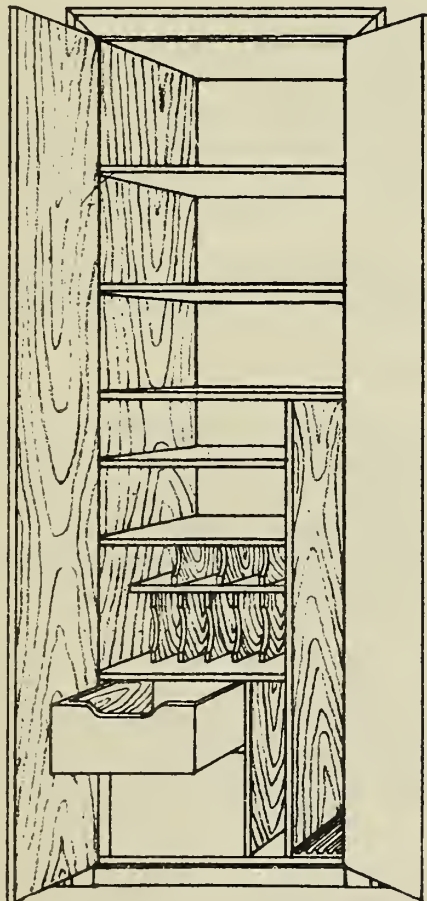
Acquired from the  
Library of the  
University of Chicago  
Department of Chemistry  
1955



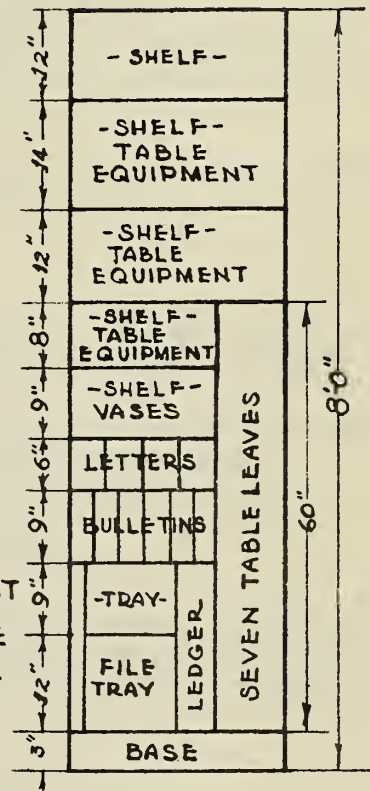
# STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FARM BUSINESS PLAN III

SIZE 18"x30"

DINING ROOM CLOSET USED FOR STORAGE OF  
MISCELLANEOUS TABLE EQUIPMENT AND BUSINESS  
PAPERS.



SPACERS FOR  
TABLE LEAVES  
ARE PLACED AT  
BACK AND BASE  
OF COMPART-  
MENT.



## BUSINESS PAPERS

### TABLE EQUIPMENT

HOLDER FOR SEVEN TABLE LEAVES.

SHELF SPACE FOR ELECTRICAL  
EQUIPMENT, FLOWER CONTAINERS,  
SELDOM-USED DISHES AND  
TABLE DECORATIONS IN BOX.

PIGEON HOLES FOR LETTERS,  
RECEIPTS, ETC.

SHELF FOR BULLETINS.

SHALLOW TRAY FOR PAPERS  
DEEP DRAWER OR TRAY  
FOR FILED MATERIAL.

COMPARTMENT FOR  
ACCOUNT BOOKS



## TELEPHONE BOOTH OR CLOSET

The telephone arrangements of a house should be such that anyone can conduct a telephone conversation in an ordinary tone of voice without disturbing or being disturbed by other members of the household. In larger houses this can often be accomplished by installing the telephone, or an extension, in a hall or study. In the smaller house it is often necessary to plan a closet or booth, to insure privacy.

Since telephone conversations carried on at home are apt to be long, it is well to install the instrument at sitting height, and to provide a shelf as an elbow rest and a place to write. An ordinary 16-inch backless stool is a satisfactory seating arrangement. A rectangular shelf should be at least 16 inches in depth and 28 inches in width. If triangular, the shelf should measure at least 28 inches on a short side. A shelf placed below this provides convenient space for telephone directories.

A booth 30 inches square is satisfactory for home use. The accompanying drawings illustrate the planning of this space.

### Dimensions

Telephones: Wall type, small. Cabinet, 7 inches wide x 9 inches high x 3-1/2 inches deep. Receiver, add 3-1/2 inches to width. Transmitter, add 3-1/2 inches to depth.

Desk type. Base, 5-1/2 inches diameter; width overall, 6-1/2 inches; depth overall, 6 inches; height overall, 12 inches.

Bell box. 7 inches wide x 9 inches high x 4 inches deep.

Directories: Maximum size 9-1/2 inches x 11-3/4 inches.

User: Depth of space under table required for feet, 16 inches. Width of space required for freedom of arm movement, 14 inches at either side of center of mouthpiece. Distance from mouth of user to mouthpiece of instrument, 3 inches.

Booth and installation: Booth itself, 30 x 30 inches.

Size of writing shelf, triangular type, minimum length of leg of triangle, 28 inches; rectangular, minimum width, 16 inches; minimum length, 28 inches.

Width of lower shelf, 2 inches less than upper shelf.

Distance from floor to top of writing shelf, 28 inches.

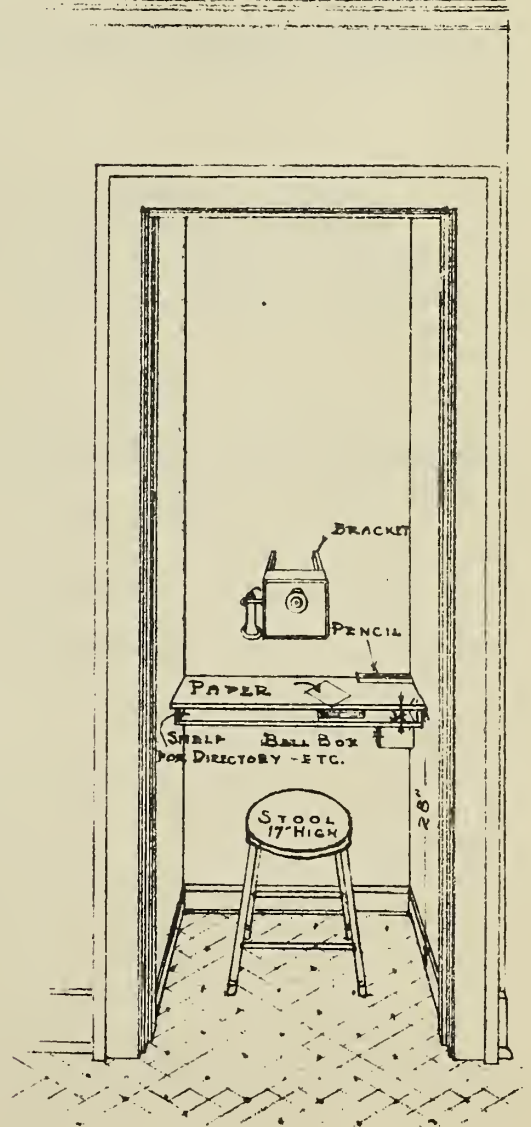
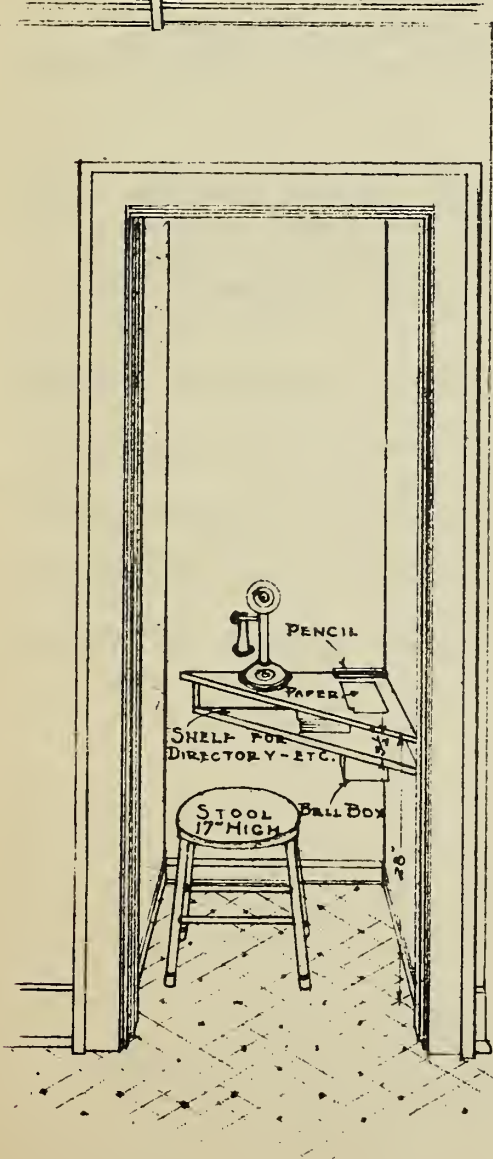
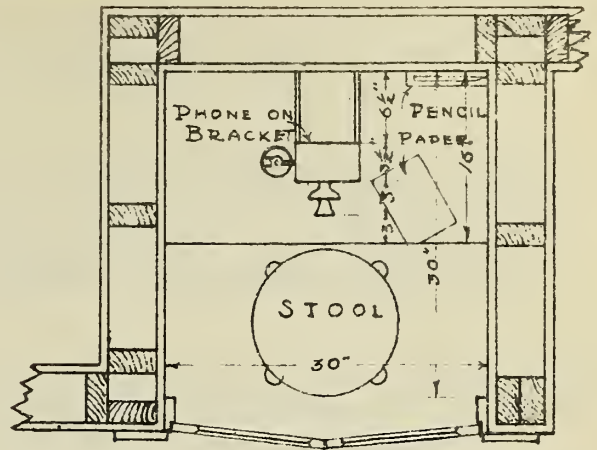
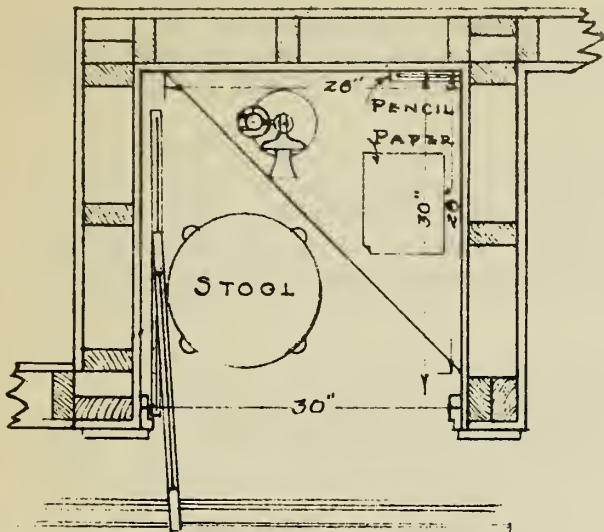
Maximum distance from top of upper shelf to bottom of lower shelf, 3-1/2 inches.

Installation of wall type of telephone. Use bracket or frame long enough to bring back of cabinet 6-1/2 inches into room. This will bring the plane of the mouthpiece to 3 inches from edge of writing shelf.

Install so that height of center of mouthpiece is 38-1/2 inches from floor.



# TELEPHONE CLOSETS





## FIREARMS AND FISHING EQUIPMENT CABINETS

The accompanying drawings illustrate cabinets for the storage of guns, ammunition, jointed fishing rods, and fishing tackle. These articles should be kept in a dry place and behind a locked door.

Such a cabinet needs to be only 5 inches deep, if one gun is to be stored, or 8 inches if more than one. It may be placed between studdings, thus utilizing 5 inches of the thickness of the wall. It may extend to the ceiling, so as to be less readily accessible to small children. A location near the back entrance is preferred. Ventilation may be provided by holes in the door.

Guns are stored so that they rest on the ends of their stocks. They are separated by spacers placed in the bottom of the cabinet and on the wall. If both shotguns and rifles are stored, it may be necessary to place part of the wall spacer at a lower point.

A revolver may be kept on a shelf covered with soft material, or placed upright, as shown for guns. It should not be kept in its holster.

### Dimensions

Guns: Length 50 inches. Width required for storage, 3 inches.

Distance from end of stock to place for holder for barrel, 34 inches for large gun, 30 inches for rifle. Depth of space required when gun stands on stock, 8 inches. Width of stock at base, 3 inches.

Revolver: Large size requires shelf 6 x 14 inches.

Cleaning rod: Not jointed, 36 inches long; jointed, 2 x 2 x 14 inches.

Shells: Large size, box 4-1/4 x 4-1/4 x 2-3/4 inches.

Fishing tackle box: 6-1/4 x 6-1/4 x 14 inches.

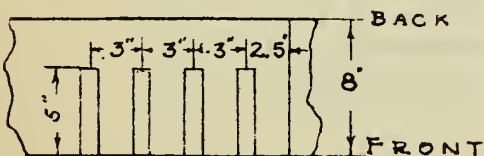
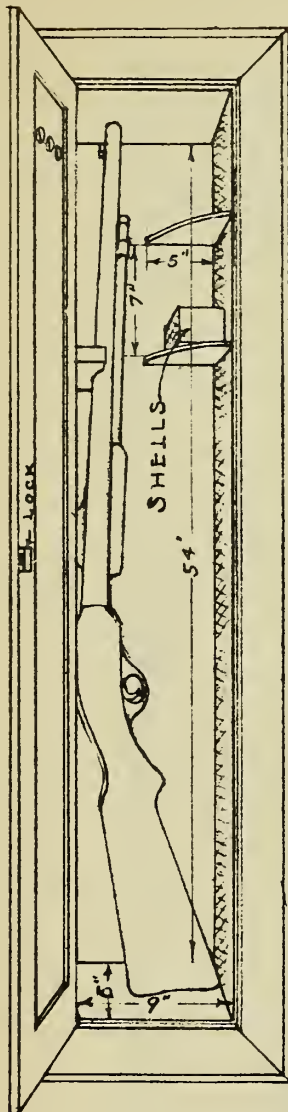
Fishing rod: Jointed, in cover, 2 x 2 x 40 inches.



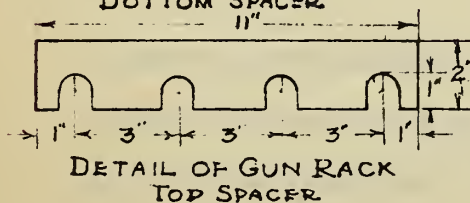
# GUN CLOSETS

PLATE I

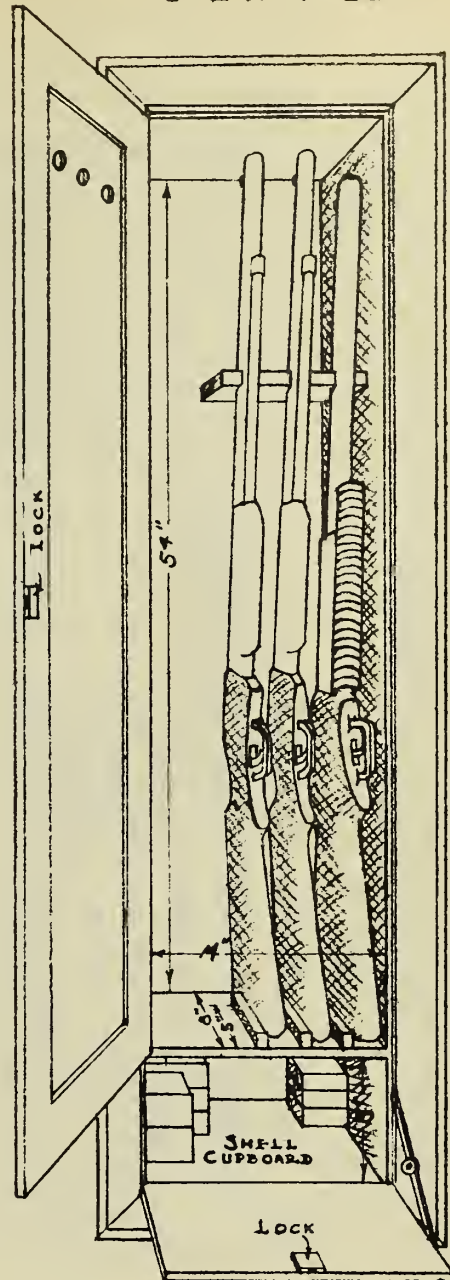
PLAN I



DETAIL OF GUN RACK  
BOTTOM SPACER



PLAN II



PLAN I 5"x9"x54" HIGH MAY BE PLACED

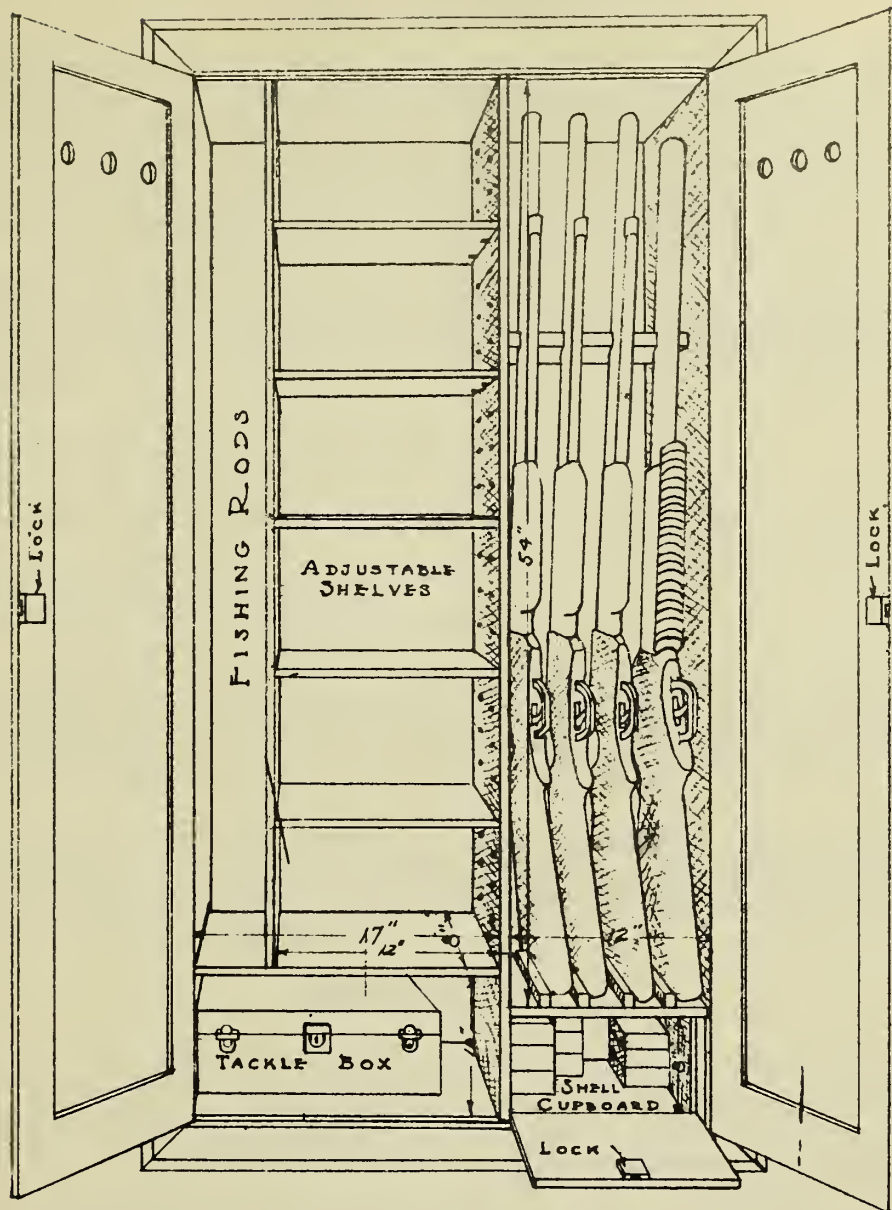
BETWEEN STUDDING HOLDS ONE GUN AND TWO BOXES SHELLS  
MAY HAVE COMPARTMENT IN UPPER CORNER FOR REVOLVER  
IF CLOSET IS MADE 14" WIDE

PLAN II 8"x14"x63" HIGH. SEPARATE COMPARTMENT

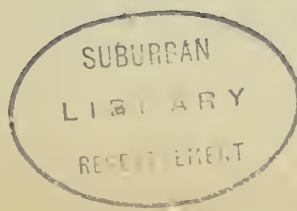
WITH LOCK FOR AMMUNITION CLOSET HOLDS THREE GUNS  
AND FISHING RODS, OR FOUR GUNS



GUN CLOSET 8"x30"x63"  
 PLAN III PLATE II



CLOSET FOR SPORTS EQUIPMENT 8" DEEP, 30" WIDE, AND 63" HIGH WILL HOLD FOUR GUNS,  
 FISHING RODS, AND TACKLE BOX ADJUSTABLE SHELVES 8"x12" SEPARATE COMPARTMENT  
 WITH LOCK FOR AMMUNITION CLOSET MAY BE SET BETWEEN STUDDING





## TRUNKS AND FURNITURE CLOSET

In planning a house with neither basement nor attic, it is desirable to include a closet for trunks and unused furniture. This room is likely at various times to provide space for a baby carriage, high chair, or crib; unused bedsteads, springs, mattresses, cots; trunks, chests, and traveling bags; extra chairs; furniture awaiting repair; holiday decorations; cast-off clothing; books, sheet music, or magazines.

Trunks are valuable for storing unused clothing and bedding. They should be placed where they may be opened without moving them or articles stored nearby. If not needed for this purpose, trunks may be piled one upon the other.

Chairs may be hung on the wall on long nails.

Wide shelves should be provided for traveling bags, boxes, and small articles.

Mattresses may be rolled and covered.

In general, it is best to store articles on the same floor on which they are likely to be used. First floor or basement space is desirable for camping equipment and porch furniture; extra beds should be stored on the floor with bedrooms.

A room 6 x 8 feet is generally large enough for these purposes. This size will permit the storage of luggage, child's furniture, and extra beds, but it does not allow for much unused furniture. If no beds are stored, a closet 4 x 6 feet is adequate.

## FIREWOOD CLOSET

Stoves and furnaces are more economical sources of heat than a fireplace, but the cheer of the open fire is universally appreciated, and the modern farmhouse plan often provides a fireplace in the living room. A convenient place to store wood for the fireplace should be provided.

A good arrangement is a closet convenient to the fireplace, but so located that it may be filled from a farm truck, wagon, or wheelbarrow. If the design of the house permits a good-sized closet for this purpose, its convenience is enhanced if it is made large enough for the winter's supply of fireplace wood.

If wood is kept in the basement, a convenient arrangement is a wood lift located under a window seat with a hinged top that can be easily raised whenever another log is needed on the fire. Or the lift may be located under book shelves or a storage cabinet. Lifts suitable for wood are illustrated in the plans for kitchen storage facilities.

### OUT-OF-DOOR EQUIPMENT CLOSET

Articles of equipment used out-of-doors, such as tools for the care of the yard and garden, and children's play equipment, should be stored in a dry place that can be reached conveniently from the outside of the house.

If the garage is near or attached to the house, storage for this equipment may be provided by making the garage somewhat larger than is needed for the car itself. Or a corner of the woodshed may serve the purpose. On many farms, however, the garage is at a considerable distance from the dwelling and there is no woodshed. In this case, a storage closet is desirable, located near the back of the side entrance of the house and with the floor at ground level.

From the standpoint of convenience and economy of space, the walk-in type of closet is preferable. It should therefore be at least 7 feet high. The walls should be of a material that permits hooks and shelves to be placed as desired. Concrete and gravel are satisfactory for the floor.

The following storage practices will be found convenient:

Segregate garden tools from children's play equipment and place it within reach of the children.

- Hooks for garden tools that will hang.
- Shelf for sprinkler, sprayer, etc.
- Holders for rakes, hoes, spades, to keep them upright.
- Wall brackets for garden hose, unless it is on a reel.
- Racks for bats, balls, and nets.
- Hooks for children's play equipment that will hang.
- Box for small toys.

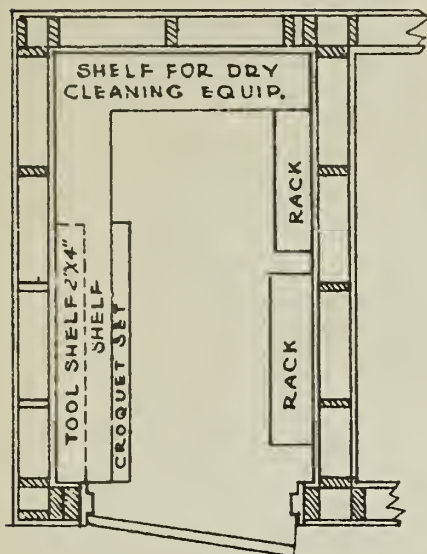
### Dimensions

- Length of larger garden tools, 36 to 54 inches.
- Lawn mower, 12 x 24 x 54 inches.
- Hose-reel or space for hanging hose, 24 x 24 x 32 inches.
- Croquet set in box, 10 x 36 x 6 inches.

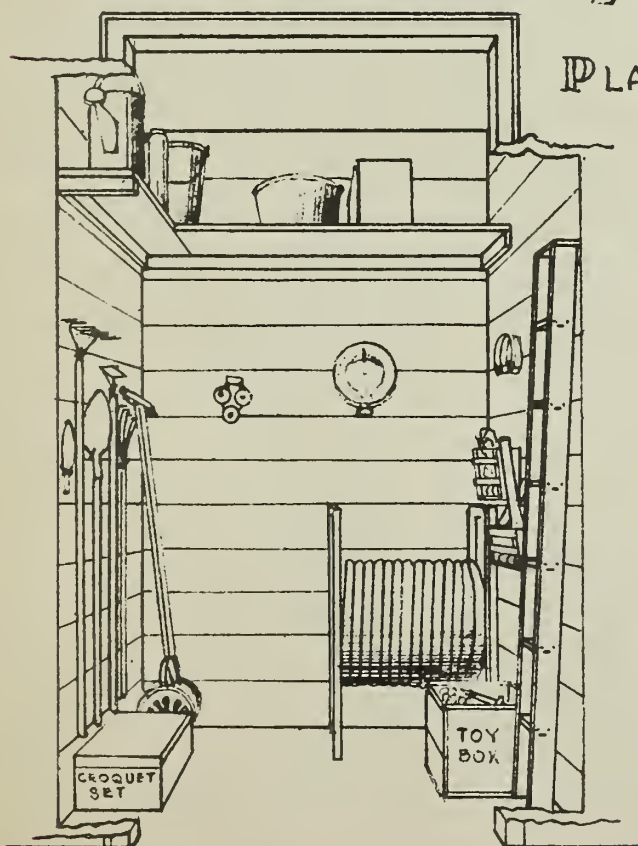
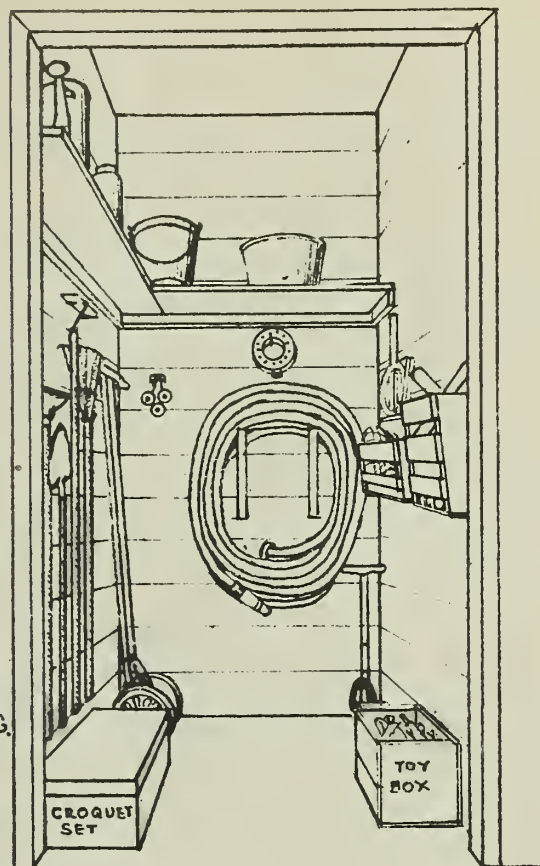
# STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT USED OUT-OF-DOORS

PLAN I

SIZE 36"x60"



RACKS AND BOXES FOR CHILD-  
REN'S PLAY EQUIPMENT, HOOKS  
FOR ARTICLES WHICH WILL HANG.  
WALL BRACKETS FOR HOSE.  
SEVEN FEET OF SHELVING.



PLAN II

SIZE 48"x72"

